

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 144

26 July 1978

JAPAN

Fukuda Addresses Press Club Luncheon in Tokyo	C 1	1/A7
Japan-PRC Talks [AFP]	C 1	1/A7
Reduction of Trade Surplus	C 1	1/A7
Fukuda on Party Elections, Foreign Economic Affairs	C 3	1/A9
Fukuda Says 'Cross Recognition' of Koreas 'Not Practical' [AFP]	C 3	1/A9
Fukuda Asks for LDP Cooperation on Bonn Summit Pledges	C 3	1/A9
Fukuda, Business Leaders Discuss Economic Issues	C 4	1/A10
Japan-ROK Cooperation Committee Begins Meeting 25 July	C 5	1/A11
Kanemaru Explains Dismissal of General Kurisu	C 5	1/A11
Fukuda Remarks	C 6	1/A12
Kurisu Comments	C 6	1/A12
Reaction Among Military	C 6	1/A12
LDP Dietman's Reaction	C 6	1/A12
Further LDP Reaction	C 7	1/A13
Nakasone Hints He Will Run in LDP Presidential Elections	C 7	1/A13
Puban CP Congratulates JCP on 56th Anniversary	C 7	1/A13
[AKAHATA 16 Jul]		

NORTH KOREA

Approaching Armistice Anniversary Occasions Warning to U.S.	D 1	1/A14
Panmunjom 'Indicts U.S. Imperialism'	D 2	1/B1
Foreign Press Attaches Tour Korean War Museum	D 3	1/B2
ROK Participation at San Diego 'Designed for Aggression'	D 3	1/B2
[NODONG SINMUN 26 Jul]		
ROK Military Exercises, 'War Schemes' Condemned	D 4	1/B3
Fall Joint Ground Exercise	D 4	1/B3
Radio Commentary	D 5	1/B4
Pak Chong-hui's Removal from Power Demanded	D 6	1/B5
Reelection 'Null and Void'	D 6	1/B5
NODONG SINMUN Scores Pak [23 Jul]	D 7	1/B6
Yugoslavia Notes Call for Nonaligned Unity, Supports Reunification	D 10	1/B9
Official Supports Reunification	D 10	1/B9
Solidarity Meeting	D 11	1/B10

SOUTH KOREA

Reportage on Attempts To Solve Kim Tong-cho Issue	E 1	1/B11
Breakthrough Forecast	E 1	1/B11
Pak Tong-chin To Meet Vance	E 1	1/B11
U.S. Request for Meeting Rejected	E 1	1/B11
HERALD Editorial [26 Jul]	E 2	1/B12

Security Consultative Conference in U.S. Begins	E	3	1/B13
VRPR Comments	E	4	1/B14
Agreement With U.S. Reached To Study Textile Shipments Problem	E	4	1/B14
Bilateral Negotiations With Japan Resume	E	5	1/C1
Japanese Loan	E	5	1/C1
Cooperation Committee Agrees on Plan	E	5	1/C1
Joint Fishery Committee Opens	E	5	1/C1
Opposition Leader Yi Chol-sung To Meet With Fukuda	E	6	1/C2
Arrangements Announced for Farm Emigration to Argentina	E	6	1/C2
VRPR Scores Stilwell's Testimony on Troop Withdrawal	E	6	1/C2
VRPR Condemns Joint ROK-U.S. Exercises	E	8	1/C4
Air, Artillery Exercises	E	8	1/C4
Naval Exercises	E	8	1/C4

BURMA

Japanese Economic Delegation Arrives 25 July	G	1	1/C5
Calls on U Maung Maung Kha	G	1	1/C5
Departs 26 July	G	1	1/C5

CAMBODIA

Vietnamese Use of Airpower in Attacks Charged	H	1	1/C8
Domestic, Foreign Opposition to Vietnamese Leadership Claimed	H	1	1/C8
Statements From OAU Conference in Khartoum, Sudan	H	2	1/C7
Khieu Samphan Greets William Tolbert on Liberian National Day	H	3	1/C8
U.S. Marxist-Leninist Delegation Visits Angkor Wat	H	3	1/C8
Role of Cadres in Improving People's Livelihood Extolled	H	4	1/C9
Armed Forces Foil Aggression of Vietnamese Enemy	H	5	1/C10
Editorial On Defense of Nation, Preservation of Race	H	7	1/C12
Briefs: Iron-Casting Factories	H	8	1/C13

LAOS

Kaysone Phomvihan, Souphanouvong Greet Foreign Leaders on National Day	I	1	1/C14
Cuban Uprising Anniversary	I	1	1/C14
Polish Anniversary	I	2	1/D1
Phoun Sipaseut Sends Greetings Message to Polish Counterpart	I	2	1/D1
Thai Foreign Ministry Delegation Stops in Vientiane En Route to SRV	I	3	1/D2
Houa Phan Provincial Delegation Visits Vietnam's Thanh Hoa Province	I	3	1/D2
1975 Road Building, Repairing Activities Noted	I	4	1/D3
Kaysone Phomvihan Speaks at National Teachers Conference	I	4	1/D3

THAILAND

Reportage on SRV Vice Foreign Minister Phan Hien's Visit	J	1	1/D4
Meeting With Kriangsak	J	1	1/D4
Uppadit Interviewed on Talks	J	1	1/D4
Further Uppadit Comments	J	2	1/D5
POST Reports on Talks [26 Jul]	J	2	1/D5
Papers Comment on Vietnam's Peace Zone Concept	J	3	1/D6
POST Editorial [26 Jul]	J	3	1/D6
NATION REVIEW Editorial [26 Jul]	J	4	1/D7
Leaders Talk to Australia's MacKellar on Refugees	J	5	1/D8
Uppadit Comments on Talks	J	6	1/D9
Separate Trade Missions to DPRK, ROK Planned [NATION REVIEW 22 Jul]	J	7	1/D10

VIETNAM

Second Ho Chi Minh City Force Sent to Cambodian Front	K	1	1/D11
Naval Group Helps Defeat Cambodians 20-26 June	K	1	1/D11
Cambodian Soldier Denounces Phnom Penh Regime	K	1	1/D11
Pham Van Dong Receives Thai Government Delegation	K	2	1/D12
Refugees Report on 'Concentration Camps' in SRV [AFP]	K	3	1/D13
More Enterprises Become State Owned in Ho Chi Minh City	K	3	1/D13
Ho Chi Minh City Holds Conference of Young Combatants	K	3	1/D13
Hanoi Shock Youth 24 July Meeting Reported	K	6	1/E2
NHAN DAN Encourages Labor Distribution for Full Employment [17 Jul]	K	8	1/E4
Table of Contents of 'CHI CONG SAN Issue No 7	K	9	1/E5
Briefs: Cambodian War Victims Resettled	K	11	1/E7

AUSTRALASIA

Further Australian Press Comment on U.S.-USSR Relations	M	1	1/E8
Government Confirms Indonesian Incursions Into Papua-New Guinea	M	1	1/E8
Concerned Over Incidents	M	1	1/E8
Somare Views Border Issue	M	2	1/E9
Cook Islands Group Gets New Prime Minister	M	2	1/E9

INDONESIA

Panggabean Denies Violating Papua-New Guinea Territory [APP]	N	1	1/E10
Reports Strengthening Relations	N	1	1/E10
East Timor Refugee Issue Discussed With Australia	N	1	1/E10

MALAYSIA & SINGAPORE

MALAYSIA

Commentary Views Vietnam's Zone of Peace Concept	O	1	1/E11
Government Seeks Expanded Trade With Eastern Europe	O	2	1/E12
Generals Agree To Step Up Thailand Border Operation [AFP]	O	2	1/E12
AFP: Labor Minister Lee Denies Rumors of Arrest	O	3	1/E13
Kelimantan CP Chief Greets Liberation War Anniversary [VOMR]	O	4	1/E14
Briefs: Filipino Refugees; Palm Oil Sale to USSR; Kuwaiti Economic Delegation	O	5	1/F1

SINGAPORE

STRAITS TIMES Views SRV Zone of Peace Proposal [ul]	O	6	1/F2
Editorial Comments on Unity of Nonaligned Movement [STRAITS TIMES 25 Jul]	O	6	1/F2
Papua-New Guinea Prime Minister's Visit Reported	O	7	1/F3
Briefs: Ambassador to Hungary	O	7	1/F3

PHILIPPINES

Marcos Confirms Existence of Foreign-Based Arson Groups
President Announces No Local Elections in Near Future
Defense Ministry Reports Terrorists Release 100 Kidnapped Workers

P 1 1/F4
P 1 1/F4
P 1 1/F4

Item 856-B-3

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FUKUDA ADDRESSES PRESS CLUB LUNCHEON IN TOKYO

Japan-PRC Talks

OW261056Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1042 GMT 26 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 26 Jul (AFP)--Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda said today that Japan hoped to contribute to peace in the Middle East and to deepen its ties with the region's countries which, he said, are its important oil suppliers.

He also told a working luncheon at the Japanese National Press Club that Japan and West Europe should strengthen their hitherto weak relationship, as part of a triangle with the United States, to add to the world's political equilibrium.

On Japanese diplomacy toward Asia, Premier Fukuda repeated his earlier positions. Japan should retain "special relations" with its Asian neighbors, such as "heart-to-heart" contact which he suggested when he toured Southeast Asia in August last year, he said.

He said the negotiations between Japan and China on a peace and friendship treaty were "in smooth progress" after being resumed last week in Peking. The talks had been suspended for nearly three years because of Japanese reluctance, for fear of Soviet reprisals, to accept a Chinese proposal for the inclusion of an "anti-hegemony" clause in the treaty. The Sino-Japan treaty will be signed if China recognized the Japanese diplomacy of peaceful approaches to all the nations of the world, he said. The treaty will have nothing to do with the Soviet Union, Premier Fukuda added, and Japan and the Soviet Union may enter negotiations on a peace treaty if Moscow decided to return the four Soviet-held Kurile Islands off northern Japan.

Answering a question about his coming trip to Egypt, Iran and Saudi Arabia September 5-13, Mr Fukuda said that the focus of world politics was on peace talks in the Middle East and that Japan wished to contribute to the achievement of peace there by any means. He added, however, "Japan is not in a position to play a direct role in bringing about peace in the Middle East."

For the Japanese economy, Mideast nations are suppliers of oil which is "the vital source of power," Mr Fukuda said. "It is very important to deepen [word indistinct] in these countries and I am taking my trip to the Middle East from this point of view," he said.

Reduction of Trade Surplus

OW261103Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1039 GMT 26 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 26 Jul (KYODO)--Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda said Wednesday Japan might have to impose quantitative restrictions on its exports to curtail its huge balance of payments surplus. Speaking at a professional luncheon of the Japan National Press Club, Fukuda said Japan would take such action, although it is not desirable, if other measures fail to reduce the surplus.

He said the government would take various measures including expansion of emergency imports of such products as crude oil, enriched uranium and aircraft as well as stimulation of the domestic economy in an effort to cut the surplus. If these measures do not work well, he said, the alternative would be to resort to administrative measures to make industries keep their exports at or below last year's level.

If quantitative restriction of exports did not reduce the surplus, the government would then take further measures such as opening the Japanese capital market wider in addition to the doubling of its Official Development Assistance (ODA) in three years, the prime minister said.

Fukuda said that he had explained these points at the recent Bonn summit meeting of seven industrialized countries.

Giving a briefing on the Bonn summit, Fukuda said that while clarifying Japan's determination to contribute to stabilization of the world economy, he urged the leaders of the other participating countries to discharge their responsibilities. If other countries fail to curb inflation, Japanese measures would not succeed, he said.

The Bonn summit was held very smoothly and Japan was spared becoming the target of severe criticism for its huge trade surplus as generally expected, he said. It is because views were coordinated in advance and preparations were carefully made to make the conference successful, he added.

All participating countries were aware of their own responsibility and thus the joint communique incorporated pledges of each country, Fukuda said.

Fukuda said the next summit meeting of industrialized countries would almost certainly be held in Tokyo, although it was not mentioned in the joint declaration issued at the end of the Bonn meeting. U.S. President Jimmy Carter suggested that the holding of the next summit in Tokyo be mentioned in the declaration, but other leaders took a dim view of the idea, he said.

Fukuda also said the Bonn summit brought home the fact that although relations between Japan and the United States on one hand and between the United States and Europe on the other have already been firmly established, Japan's ties with Europe are not strong enough. Japan, the United States and Europe form a triangle but the triangle is irregular due to the rather weak relationship between Japan and Europe, he said. Europe is not well informed of Japan and so when he visited the European Communities (EC) headquarters in Brussels on his way home from Bonn, he urged EC leaders to learn more about Japan, Fukuda said.

Asked about the current Japan-China peace treaty negotiations in Peking during the question-and-answer period, the prime minister expressed the optimistic view that agreement would eventually be reached between the two countries. The treaty will be signed if China recognized the Japanese stand that Japan would not take hostile attitude toward any country, he said.

On the domestic political situation, Fukuda dismissed the idea of dissolving the House of Representatives for a general election at the moment, even though the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party has a good chance of winning it.

Fukuda emphasized that conclusion of a peace and friendship treaty with China would not affect Japan's relations with the Soviet Union. He said he considered negotiations with Moscow for conclusion of a Japan-Soviet peace treaty as one of next diplomatic tasks for Japan. Japan hopes to conclude the treaty with Moscow if the controversial northern territorial question is settled, Fukuda said.

It is because, the holding of a general election will create a "political interregnum" at a time when many things must be done, Fukuda said. [sentence as received]

FUKUDA ON PARTY ELECTIONS, FOREIGN ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

OW260530Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0408 GMT 26 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 26 Jul (KYODO)--Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda said Wednesday he will be ready to accept a challenge in this year's Liberal-Democratic Party presidential election. In remarks for a television interview, Fukuda said he will play fair in the first presidential election ever to be voted by all party members and registered party supporters.

Asked about criticism among his party of his re-election talks with his prospective rivals, Fukuda replied such consultations were aimed at ensuring a fair campaign but not to pick a single candidate behind the scenes.

LDP Secretary General Masayoshi Ohira and Executive Council Chairman Yasuhiro Nakasone recently indicated they would run in the party presidential race to be held in December, when Fukuda's term of office as the LDP president expires.

On foreign affairs, Fukuda said his government will try to improve relations with the Soviet Union after concluding a peace and friendship treaty with China now under negotiation. On economic affairs, Fukuda said he was confident that his pledge to attain a 7 percent economic growth in fiscal 1978 will be realized. He added his government will consider additional measures in a supplementary budget to be submitted to the next extra Diet to be called in September to assure the achievement of the target.

Referring to the rising value of the yen, Fukuda said his government will try to let industry pass its exchange gains to consumers. But he said that suggested reductions in the electricity and gas charges should better be utilized for improvement of equipment or import of enriched uranium of such firms. He explained the exchange profits of these companies if passed onto the consumers will only amount to yen 100 a month per household.

FUKUDA SAYS 'CROSS RECOGNITION' OF KOREAS 'NOT PRACTICAL'

OW251331Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1225 GMT 25 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 25 Jul (AFP)--Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda today called "not practical at the moment" the proposal of "cross recognition" of South and North Korea by other countries. He told this to Yi Chol-sung, head of South Korea's opposition New Democratic Party, who brought up the idea during a 30-minute courtesy call at the premier's official residence, according to Japanese officials.

Premier Fukuda told Mr Yi that he felt that a realistic way of keeping peace in the Korean Peninsula would be cross recognition--Japan and the United States should recognize North Korea while China and the Soviet Union should recognize South Korea. He added, however, "I do not think that is practical at the moment," according to the officials. Mr Yi, a South Korean national assemblyman, arrived here on July 15 for a 12-day informal visit.

FUKUDA ASKS FOR LDP COOPERATION ON BONN SUMMIT PLEDGES

OW251057Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1052 GMT 25 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 25 Jul (KYODO)--Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda Tuesday made a request for all-out Liberal-Democratic Party cooperation with his efforts to have Japan fulfil its international economic pledges, especially the attainment of a 7-percent economic growth during fiscal 1978.

He voiced the request at a meeting of executives of the ruling party at the LDP headquarters. Fukuda briefed the meeting on the results of the July 16-17 Bonn summit conference of the seven advanced nations.

Fukuda told the party executives of his resolve to continue his administration's unflagging drive to 1) build up Japan's imports and hold down exports, 2) promote foreign yen bond flotations in Japan, 3) accelerate Japanese investments abroad, and 4) expand Japan's economic cooperation with developing nations.

He said he would similarly push government efforts to clear up quickly all problems remaining to be solved between Japan and the U.S. for conclusion of the "Tokyo round" of Multilateral Trade Negotiations (by December 15, as called for by the Bonn summit conference) and to prepare for the 1979 session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), scheduled for Manila next May.

Fukuda said it was his hope that the party would study such matters closely to help him carry out the tasks ahead.

Party Secretary-General Masayoshi Ohira later indicated it was the party leadership's belief that a new set of general economic policy measures to boost domestic economic activities with the aim of attaining an equilibrium in Japan's balance of payments would be the main point in the government's expected compilation of a supplementary national budget for fiscal 1978.

Ohira told the press that the government could be expected to deal with the international economic strain for Japan brought on by the latest yen exchange value upheaval by "orthodox" ways, such as those suggested by Fukuda.

FUKUDA, BUSINESS LEADERS DISCUSS ECONOMIC ISSUES

CW251247Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1244 GMT 25 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 25 Jul (KYODO)--The government and the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren) Tuesday exchanged views on Japan's current economic issues, especially its business recovery, joint Japan-China oil development, and the latest rise in the yen's value.

Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda and other government leaders concerned with economic affairs met with Toshiro Doko, president of Keidanren, and other top executives of the business leaders' organization at Fukuda's official residence to discuss current economic issues. The meeting was called by Fukuda to brief the Keidanren leadership on the outcome of the July 16-17 Bonn economic summit which he attended.

Doko told the government leaders that the business community feared the business recovery going on since early this year might "run out of breath" during the second half (starting October) of this fiscal year. He also referred to the latest round of the yen's appreciation which he said could add to such uncertainty of the economic prospects.

Doko then presented a written request from Keidanren calling for the government's early introduction of additional business-boosting measures. These measures include compilation of a large supplementary budget to create at least yen 3 trillion worth of new demand, if the government is to attain its avowed aim of a 7 percent economic growth rate during the current fiscal year ending next March.

Yoshihiro Inayama, Keidanren vice chairman, who is also chairman of the Japan-China Association on economy and trade, called for the government's financial and other considerations to help realize the proposed joint development of Bohai Gulf and East China Sea oil reserves. Such development is "of great importance to Japan, considering the future energy needs of Japan," Inayama told Fukuda.

The government side took up the problem of how the Japanese consumers could share in the increasing "windfall" profits of Japanese companies resulting from the continuing climb in the yen's exchange value.

Fukuda called for the business community's cooperation in his government's plan for this purpose, suggesting that Keidanren create a special committee to solve the issue. Doeko promised a thorough study of the problem.

JAPAN-ROK COOPERATION COMMITTEE BEGINS MEETING 25 JULY

OW251109Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1047 GMT 25 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 25 Jul (KYODO)--The Japan-South Korea cooperation committee opened a two-day meeting in Tokyo Tuesday to discuss the Far East situation and other subjects. The annual meeting, held alternately in Tokyo and Seoul, opened at a Tokyo hotel with 20 Japanese and 15 Korean parliamentarians attending.

The participants included Japan's former Prime Minister Nobusuke Kishi and former house of representatives speaker Mitsuiro Ishii and Korea's former prime minister Paek Tu-chin.

Discussions are to cover the Japan-South Korea joint development of the continental shelf, bilateral trade issues, Soviet military presence in the Far East, and a pending Sino-Japanese peace and friendship treaty.

Japan is represented by Dietmen of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party and opposition Democratic-Socialist Party.

KANEMARU EXPLAINS DISMISSAL OF GENERAL KURISU

OW251121Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1015 GMT 25 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 25 Jul (KYODO)--Shin Kanemaru, director general of the Defense Agency, told newsmen Tuesday he had decided to remove General Hiroomi Kurisu, chairman of the Joint Staff Council, and stressed that "supralegal" action could not be permitted even in case of surprise attack on the country. He said national defense must be conducted with the understanding of the people. General Kurisu's statement was not pertinent and created a misunderstanding on civilian control of the uniformed men, he noted.

Kanemaru said the reason for Kurisu's resignation would be fully explained to front-line units through the chiefs of the ground, sea and air staff councils.

Ko Maruyama, vice minister of the Defense Agency, told newsmen there are loopholes in the existing self-defense forces law. But such loopholes must be filled through legislative means under parliamentary democracy, he emphasized. It is going too far for General Kurisu to speak of "supra-legal" action, he said. He defended the agency for not dismissing the general as a disciplinary punishment, saying that under the present law resignation at his own request would be the best way.

Fukuda Remarks

OW251127Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1043 GMT 25 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 25 Jul (KYODO)--Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda told the press Wednesday that the government could not avoid accepting the resignation of Hiroomi Kurisu, chairman of the Joint Staff Council.

Fukuda said it would be difficult to resist the nation's rules and laws in order to retain a ranking government official who had acted rashly.

Kurisu Comments

OW250749Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0620 GMT 25 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 25 Jul (KYODO)--General Hiroomi Kurisu, chairman of the Joint Staff Council, said after he was relieved of his post Tuesday he had said what he thought was right. Speaking at a news conference, Kurisu expressed regret that his controversial remark about "supralegal action" was misunderstood.

Kurisu said: "I have said what I thought was right since I became chairman of the Joint Staff Council. I was determined to quit if my remarks were not welcomed by the director general (of the Defense Agency)."

He advocated offensive action to forestall a surprise attack against the nation. He said that under the present self-defense law, defense force personnel could not even be ordered to retreat from the frontline in case of an attack. There will be a vacuum of time between an attack and authorized defense action in case of emergency, he said. Theoretically, it is possible to order in advance that frontline forces are to retreat if attacked, but on such a premise no training of self-defense forces is possible, he said.

Kurisu said he did not question "civilian control" of the Self-Defense Forces in his controversial statement. "My remark referred to things before civilian control is consolidated in case of emergency," he said.

Reaction Among Military

OW251115Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1031 GMT 25 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 25 Jul (KYODO)--Uniformed officers of the Defense Agency expressed shock and embarrassment Tuesday over the forced resignation of Hiroomi Kurisu, outspoken chairman of the Joint Staff Council. Many officers said they appreciated General Kurisu for saying what they wanted to say.

A senior council member expressed regret that Kurisu was made a scapegoat, saying "we should also speak more" about national defense. A Ground Self-Defense Force lieutenant colonel said Kurisu pointed out the legal obstacles to speaking about SDF reaction to a possible attack on Japan. He said that what Kurisu said was correct, but that the public misunderstood it.

LDP Dietman's Reaction

OW251129Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1044 GMT 25 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 25 Jul (KYODO)--A leading Liberal-Democratic dietman said Tuesday he would urge the government to reconsider the removal of Gen Hiroomi Kurisu as chairman of the Joint Staff Council. Shigesada Marumo, the Liberal-Democratic leader in the House of Councillors, said "there was nothing wrong" with General Kurisu's remarks about national security and his removal would "demoralize the Self-Defense Forces."

Marumo was speaking at a meeting of Liberal-Democratic upper house members, who generally agreed with his views, officials said.

Further LDP Reaction

OW251255Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1250 GMT 25 Jul 78 OW

[Excerpt] Tokyo, 25 Jul (KYODO)--The discharge of General Hiroomi Kurisu as chairman of the Joint Staff Council sent ripples of pros and cons through the ruling Liberal-Democrats Tuesday. At the day's session of the party executive council, Kazuo Tamaki, an upper house member known for his hawkish stance, censured the government action. "The government did go too far (in dismissing General Kurisu)," Tamaki said, "when it is not fulfilling its responsibility for national defense." He told the meeting that LDP executives in the upper house had resolved to urge the government to reconsider Kurisu's replacement.

Several other LDP dietmen joined Tamaki in criticizing General Kurisu's dismissal and demanding immediate legislative action to decide what the defense forces should do against a surprise enemy attack.

NAKASONE HINTS HE WILL RUN IN LDP PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

OW231117Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1046 GMT 23 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Maebashi, 23 Jul (KYODO)--Yasuhiro Nakasone, chairman of the Policy Affairs Research Council, one of the top executives of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party, Sunday indicated his intention to run in the party's coming December presidential election.

The eloquent leader of a diehard factional influence in the ruling party gave the indication when he spoke before a gathering of voters held in Maebashi, the capital city of Gunma Prefecture, his constituency for his election to the House of Representatives.

In his speech, Nakasone declared that "I'll do everything I can to respond to the expectations of you, Gunma Prefectural people, of me", implying that he is ready to run in the next party presidential election.

He commented rather critically on a more open expression of a similar ambition given the day before by Masayoshi Ohira, party secretary-general, in Takamatsu, capital of the latter's constituency prefecture of Kagawa. But Nakasone had been obviously prompted by Ohira's statement to express his competitive position. This meant the coming party presidential election will be fought among the trio--Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda, Ohira and Nakasone.

Yoshio Sakurai, construction minister, who also spoke after Nakasone as one of eight party members supporting and accompanying him, also drew attention by suggesting that Prime Minister Fukuda should dissolve the House of Representatives at the nearest chance for a new general election.

CUBAN CP CONGRATULATES JCP ON 56TH ANNIVERSARY

OW241051Y Tokyo AKAHATA in Japanese 16 Jul 78 p 2 OW

[Text] On the occasion of its 56th founding anniversary, the JCP has received the following cable of greetings from the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee: On the occasion of your 56th founding anniversary, we extend our comradely greetings to you and wish you success in your future struggle for building an affluent life for the Japanese people.

APPROACHING ARMISTICE ANNIVERSARY OCCASIONS WARNING TO U.S.

SK260251Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0041 GMT 26 Jul 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 25 Jul (KCNA)--25 years have passed since the heroic Korean people humbled the pride of the arrogant U.S. imperialist aggressors who boasted of being "the strongest" in the world and won a great victory.

The three-year war forced by the U.S. imperialists was a grim trial for our country and people. The U.S. imperialist aggressors put one third of their army, one fifth of their air force and the main force of their navy which were equipped with up-to-date techniques, armies of their 15 satellite countries and the South Korean puppet army, more than two million strong, and huge quantities of combat equipment into the Korean war.

Under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander, the Korean people smashed the armed invasion of the U.S. imperialists and (?incredibly) defended the sovereignty of the country and the dignity of the nation.

Our heroic People's Army instantly thwarted the armed invasion of the enemy and switched over to a counter-attack, and liberated Seoul three days after the start of the war and advanced southward to liberate Taejon, which the U.S. imperialists called a "line of no retreat" and the "last defence line," in less than a month.

In the battle for liberating Taejon, the Korean People's Army annihilated the U.S. 24th Division, the so-called "ever-victorious division," and took its divisional commander prisoner and put out of action or captured a large quantity of combat materiel. The aggressors were given wholesale death on Height 1211, too. In the latter half of 1951, the U.S. imperialists hurled 130,000 troops, 1,000 aircraft and many tanks and guns into the eastern sector of the front alone, clamouring about the so-called "summer and autumn offensives" and used even gas bombs. They made charges on the height scores of times a day, showering 40,000-50,000 bombs and shells on it, but, each time the People's Army fighters inflicted a crushing blow on the enemy. Between October 27 and 31, 1951, the People's Army fighters beat back 125 charges of the enemy and killed, wounded or took captive thousands of enemy troops.

In face of the Korean People's Army who rose for justice, the "scorching tactics" of the U.S. imperialists ended in failure and their "wave attacks" were powerless. The "Christmas general offensive," the "summer and autumn offensives" and the desperate "new offensive" of the U.S. imperialists who blared that they would occupy the northern half of the republic by the "win-the-war-quick operation" were smashed to pieces by the heroic struggle of our People's Army and people.

In the Korean war, the enemy lost over 1,567,000 men, including 405,000 U.S. troops and an enormous amount of combat equipment and war supplies, including over 12,000 aircraft and bent the knee before the Korean people. The great victory of our people in the fatherland liberation war showed that gone are the days when the U.S. imperialists could dominate the world as they pleased. But, far from drawing a proper lesson from the disgraceful defeat, military, political and moral, they sustained in the Korean war, the U.S. imperialists keep occupying South Korea up to this day, 25 years after the war, barring the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and persisting in war manœuvres as ever.

Today, the new war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists have become more reckless. Behind the curtain of "troop pullout" they are further reinforcing the aggressor forces and ceaselessly staging war exercises simulating an attack on us. With no reckless war gamble, however, can the U.S. imperialist aggressors frighten our people.

If they, oblivious of the lesson of history, start another adventurous war, our people and People's Army will inflict a heavier defeat upon them. The U.S. imperialist aggressors must bear this in mind and act with discretion. They must withdraw from South Korea at once, taking along all their weapons including nuclear weapons and aggressor forces.

Panmunjom 'Indicts U.S. Imperialism'

SK261051Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1033 GMT 26 Jul 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 26 Jul (KCNA)--Panmunjom which indicts U.S. imperialism in the name of history is on the 240-kilometre-long Military Demarcation Line, the disgraceful barbed wire entanglements cutting across Korea in the middle.

On July 27, 1953, that is, 25 years ago, the U.S. imperialists put the signature of surrender on the armistice agreement with a white flag at this place. The signature is till vivid, but the U.S. imperialists have forgotten the lesson of history. Panmunjom has indicted to the world the new war provocation manoeuvres incessantly committed by the U.S. imperialists. At 22:20 on July 27, 1953, twenty minutes after the armistice agreement came into force, the enemy fired three shots from a machinegun into our side's portion of the Demilitarized Zone.

To what extent such provocative acts violating the armistice agreement have gone today? [sentence as received] According to the statement made by the senior member of our side at the 389th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission held recently, the hostile provocations and acts of violation committed by the enemy side numbered more than 11,400 cases from January to June 20 this year. The U.S. imperialist aggressors are reinforcing their armed forces in South Korea behind the curtain of "troop withdrawal" on the one hand and frantically staging on the other provocative war exercises simulating an attack on the northern half of the republic.

From March 7 to 17 this year, the U.S. imperialists staged the "South Korea-U.S. joint military exercise", dubbed "Team Spirit-78", largest in scale ever staged since the Korean truce. In the wake of this military exercise they staged in April the "South Korea-U.S. river crossing exercise" on the Imjin-gang River which flows along the Military Demarcation Line and the "South Korea-U.S. joint landing operation exercise" codenamed "Ssangryong Operation" near Pohang port, South Korea, in June.

Such acts of the U.S. imperialists have led to the creation of a dangerous situation in which a war may break out again at any moment in Korea.

Foreign diplomatic envoys and staffers of foreign embassies in Pyongyang recently visited Panmunjom on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle. They strongly demanded in one voice that the U.S. imperialists withdraw forthwith from South Korea, taking along their aggression forces and weapons. Such voice is coming from all parts of the globe today.

Resolutions calling for the withdrawal of the foreign troops from South Korea were adopted at the 30th session of the United Nations General Assembly and a number of other international conferences. This is an irresistible trend of the times.

FOREIGN PRESS ATTACHES TOUR KOREAN WAR MUSEUM

SK261106Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1003 GMT 26 Jul 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 26 Jul (KCNA)--Press attaches of foreign embassies and foreign correspondents in Pyongyang visited the Sinchon museum on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the victory of the Korean people in the fatherland liberation war.

They saw with keen attention materials and evidences showing the barbarities of the U.S. imperialist aggressors during the Korean war who murdered guiltless people and children in the Sinchon area by the most brutal and cold-blooded methods conceivable.

After the inspection, Aurel Bulcu, second secretary of the Romanian Embassy, said on behalf of the inspection group: The barbaric acts of the U.S. imperialists in murdering people right and left, whether old folks or children, go beyond the human imagination.

Noting that, though 25 years have passed since the ceasefire, a durable peace has not yet been achieved in Korea, he declared: Expressing full support to the struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, we wish the Korean people greater success in their struggle for the reunification of the country.

ROK PARTICIPATION AT SAN DIEGO 'DESIGNED FOR AGGRESSION'

SK260430Y Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 25 Jul 78 SK

[NODONG SINMUN 26 July commentary: "Dangerous Maneuvers Which Aggravate the Situation"]

[Text] The puppet defense minister who went to the United States to attend the war meeting called the South Korea-U.S. Security Consultative Meeting made a statement upon arrival at the U.S. Air Force base in San Diego. Making stereotyped anticomunist propaganda in his statement, he raved that the objective of the consultative meeting is to confirm the blood ties between South Korea and the United States and to reaffirm mutual determination for joint defense against southward invasion.

This South Korea-U.S. annual security consultative meeting is an organization designed for aggression and war and aimed at accelerating war preparations in South Korea and implementing the new war provocation plan against the northern half of the republic by the U.S. imperialists, who are instigating the puppets. While holding the security meeting every year, the U.S. imperialists and the traitorous Pak Chong-hui clique have been reinforcing the troops and accelerating war preparations in South Korea. This maneuver was being more nakedly stepped up in the last year and the first half of this year, under the pretext of intensifying the measures to compensate for the troop withdrawal.

The imperialists' military aid to the puppets is drastically increasing and numerous weapons and new operational equipment are being brought into South Korea. Thus, South Korea has been thoroughly turned into a hotbed for new war provocation and a nuclear base. The fact that the puppets rave about blood ties and joint defense with the United States during this visit implies that the puppets intend to keep the imperialist aggressors in South Korea permanently and will intensify their war schemes.

This criminal utterance by the puppet shows nothing but the fact that this consultative meeting, which aims at establishing a detailed plan for aggression against our republic, would bring only results that harm peace and security in Korea, Asia and the world.

The Pak Chong-hui clique promoting North-South confrontation, is strengthening the puppets' equipment by introducing lethal weapons and accelerating the militarization of the South Korean economy by bringing in U.S. and Japanese monopolistic capital. Furthermore, it is expanding military bases and building new ones and intensifying the military exercise rackets by gathering troops in the areas near the Military Demarcation Line.

It is our consistent policy to solve the issue of reunification of the nation in a peaceful manner, and all of our proposals on reunification, including a broad negotiation between North and South and establishment of a federation, are made for the realization of this policy.

Our proposals cannot be a threat to anyone. Those who claim that our proposals for peaceful reunification are a threat are only those who are afraid of the reunification. The puppets are not accelerating war preparations and begging for permanent occupation of South Korea by the U.S. forces because of a threat by someone, but in order to preserve their power in the long run by clinging to outside forces and oppressing the South Korean people, who call for the fatherland's reunification. The Pak Chong-hui clique, which is isolated within and without and is hated by the South Korean people, cannot sustain its life without support of the United States by guns and bayonets. This is why the puppets are frantically clinging to the sleeves of their U.S. imperialist masters.

In an effort to escape their crisis, the puppets are heightening tension by raising a war commotion and making absurd utterances about southward invasion. The puppets cannot avoid their problems by making a war commotion. Their schemes to maintain the split will only arouse the resistance of the people and accelerate their own ruin. Peace in Korea cannot be maintained and solidified and the nation's reunification cannot be attained while the puppets remain as they are. Peace and peaceful reunification of Korea are the consistent demand of the people and of the times. Those who run counter to the trend shall never be forgiven.

ROK MILITARY EXERCISES, 'WAR SCHEMES' CONDEMNED

Fall Joint Ground Exercise

SK231029Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0830 GMT 23 Jul 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 23 Jul (KCNA)--The South Korean puppets are continuously holding war exercises on the ground and the sea, according to reports.

The South Korean puppet clique recently called bosses of puppet organs and company commanders of the "Homeland Defense Reserve Forces" to a unit of the puppet navy marines and held a "meeting of officers for joint ground exercises in the third quarter year."

At the meeting bellicose elements worked out a plan to hold war exercises on a larger scale, broaching about the fictitious "threat of southward invasion" and carrying that "guard against the enemy" should be strengthened.

Meanwhile, the puppets are driving out No 6010 unit of the puppet army almost every day to such training as search, ambush, reconnaissance and arrest, clamouring about exercises for actual fighting. They herd out even civilians in such military exercises to infuse anticommunist consciousness into their minds. A shooting exercise of the puppet navy started on July 21 on the sea southeast of Koje Island off the southern coast of South Korea. This firing exercise from early morning till late night will reportedly continue till July 23. Earlier, between July 6 and 16, similar exercises were staged four times in the west sea off Annyon-to Island.

Radio Commentary

SK241357Y Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1325 GMT 23 Jul 78 SK

Commentary by Pyongyang radio commentator Kim Yong-nam: "The War Commotions Raised by Those Who Are Entangled With Uneasiness"]

[Text] The Pak Chong-hui puppet clique, most vicious war lunatics, again staged from 21 July a war exercise called "maritime firing exercise" in southern sea near Koje. The South Korean press reported that this exercise will continue through 23 July. Prior to this, the puppets conducted similar exercises in the western sea near Anmyon-to for several days.

In addition, the puppets recently waged aggressive South Korea-U.S. joint military exercise rackets at the Sachon Air Force Base, South Kyongsang Province, for more than 4 weeks with the Hawaiian air defense units, which the U.S. imperialists mobilized from Hawaii. The Pak Chong-hui puppets are continuously mobilizing young students and youth for exercises of the so-called "Student Homeland Defense Corps" and "Civil Defense Corps." All these facts show that the war lunacy of the puppets is growing ever more rash in South Korea. This is an intolerable challenge and provocation against our people and the world peace-loving people.

Today all the Korean people and world progressive people unanimously desire peace and the peaceful reunification of Korea. Particularly, on the occasion of the 25 June-27 July anti-U.S. joint struggle month, voices at home and abroad are rising higher than ever before in opposition to and denouncing the "two Koreas" plot and war scheme by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, the Pak Chong-hui clique. The war exercise rackets perpetrated by the South Korean puppets at this time are all the more unpardonable.

These intolerable criminal acts can be committed only by the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique, which seeks a way to live by clinging to the sleeves of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and implementing the aggressive war policy of their masters. The schemes to drive the fatherland into the flames of new war, by acting as the stooges of the imperialist aggressors, bares more clearly the anti popular nature of the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique which betrayed the nation and people. The indiscriminate war rackets by the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique in South Korea are closely related to the tascals' daily increasing ruling crisis.

Today the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique is alienated from within and without because of various crimes it has committed, and has fallen into a serious crisis. Peoples from all walks of life in South Korea are waging vigorous struggles in many forms against the traitor Pak Chong-hui, who again donned the cap of the puppet "presidency" through threats and burglary running counter to the will of the people.

The demonstrations and struggle by several thousand Seoul university students and citizens against the yusin system and the Pak Chong-hui regime in front of the puppets' Capitol Building, the antigovernment struggle by the Chonnam University professors and students in KwangJu and the struggle by some 1,500 religious persons against the yusin system in Chonju on 10 July vividly show how strongly the hatred and resistance of the South Korean people against the traitor Pak Chong-hui clique are growing.

Also in Seoul, an antigovernment struggle organization called the "National Union for Democracy" was formed by South Korean people of all strata. Following the formation of this organization, they released a national manifesto for democracy which condemns the robbery of "power" by the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique. In the manifesto, they solemnly declared all elections perpetrated under the yusin system void and unacceptable. At the same time, they expressed their firm determination to struggle to the end to topple the one-man dictatorship of the traitor Pak Chong-hui and to realize democratization of the society.

The struggle against fascism and for democratization by the South Korean youth and students and the people of all strata in Seoul and throughout South Korea today has driven the Pak Chong-hui clique into a state of uneasiness and terror. To make things worse, the presidential apartment allotment scandal--a large scale bribery operation--which was recently exposed has driven the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique into a more inextricable predicament.

Proceeding from its wild ambition to soothe the daily increasing confusion and complaints within the ruling circles of the puppet clique, to buy off the upper circles of the puppets and stooges and to continuously hang on to power, the puppet Pak Chong-hui kicked up even the bribery operation. But this operation only resulted in exposing his dirty, treasonous and treacherous nature.

Today, voices denouncing the traitor Pak Chong-hui--the ringleader of the bribery operation and corruption--are increasing daily among not only the South Korean people but also the South Korean political circles. It is the unanimous determination of the South Korean people not to tolerate traitor Pak Chong-hui. Confused at this situation, the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique is scheming to find a way out of the crisis confronting it. It is intensifying the suppression of the South Korean people on one hand and is instigating war hysteria through war exercises on the other. This is designed to extricate itself from this crisis.

By clamoring about the nonexistent "southward invasion" and by continuously kicking up war jackets, the puppets are trying to create an atmosphere of terror within South Korean society, to divert the eyes of the people elsewhere, to suppress the daily increasing anti-government struggle of the people and thus to realize their ambition for long-term office. But, the war scheme cannot be the means for prolonging the life of the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique. The more the puppet clique clings to schemes of war and division, running counter to the desire of the people for the country's reunification and peace, the more it will encounter stronger resistance from the people and expedite its ruin.

PAK CHONG-HUI'S REMOVAL FROM POWER DEMANDED

Re-Election 'Null and Void'

SK220055Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0035 GMT 22 Jul 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 21 Jul (KCNA)--Traitor Pak Chong-hui is seized with uneasiness after he snatched again the "presidential" post through an "election" farce based on a U.S. imperialists script. Sensing that this post is precarious in face of the strong resistance of the people that boiled up around the "election," puppet Pak Chong-hui got nervous and fidgety and on July 11, a rainy day, he went to a foremost puppet army unit on the western sector of the front and madly whipped up a war hysteria, and, as if it were not enough, he ran to a puppet army artillery unit and drove the soldiers into an "exhibition gun-firing." But this did not relieve him of uneasiness.

In choosing July for the "election," the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique intended to carry it out "without a hitch" after diverting elsewhere the attention of the people with an anti-communist propaganda barrage spreading lies about "threat from the north" around June 25, the day when the U.S. imperialists started a war of aggression in Korea. This is why the military climate assumed unprecedented dimensions before and after June 25 in South Korea.

There were staged a "special warfare exercise for destroying communism" claimed to be the largest in scale since the founding of the puppet army and a military exercise codenamed "73-Ssangnyong" biggest in scale since the formation of the "Homeland Defence Reserve Forces." Even the puppet ministers and vice-ministers were mobilised in "shooting contests."

On the other hand, the puppets staged in succession trials of those arrested on charges of violation of "emergency decrees." But the puppets were seriously mistaken. Defying suppression, the South Korean people rose in a struggle against the "election" rigging. 2,000 students of the Seoul university waged an anti-"government" street demonstration of several thousand students of the university, and Seoul citizens.

Meanwhile, a group of eleven professors of the Chonnam University and its 2,000 students turned out in an anti-"government" struggle. The puppet clique raised more hysterical cries over the "threat of southward invasion" than ever before, but the South Korean people intensified the struggle against them.

The Revolutionary Party for Reunification demanded traitor Pak Chong-hui to step down promptly from "power," branding him as a betrayer of the nation who is rushing headlong to division and war and a "reject" of the times. The "National Union for Democracy" which was formed on July 5 with South Korean people of all walks of life published a "National Declaration for Democracy" on July 10, demanding the repeal of the "yusin system" and declaring that the "elections" and their results under this system would not be recognized.

Eight organisations in Japan under the influence of the "ROK Residents Association in Japan" ("Mindan"), including the "National Congress for the Restoration of Democracy in South Korea and the Promotion of Unification" ("Hanmintong"), declared totally null and void traitor Pak Chong-hui's "return to presidency."

Even the "emergency decrees" under which anyone is liable to capital punishment proved powerless now. The South Korean people of all strata are openly coming out against the "yusin constitution" itself.

Things taking such a serious turn, that augured badly for him, traitor Pak Chong-hui was so upset that he rushed to the foremost frontline and fanned war hysteria, prowling about like a dog, but this added to his uneasiness, far from mitigating it.

If he wants to be relieved of uneasiness, he should give up the "two Koreas" scheme at once, make the U.S. imperialist aggression forces withdraw from South Korea, stop his anticommunist row and suppression of the people and step down from "power."

NODONG SINMUN Scores Pak

SK230511Y Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2250 GMT 22 Jul 78 SK

[NODONG SINMUN 23 July commentary: "Traitor, Splitist Should Be Removed From Power"]

[Text] Today all the South Korean people and democratic figures strongly demand that the Pak Chong-hui puppet step down, declaring his so-called "election to the presidency" invalid. This is certainly just and natural. In view of his career and his past, the Pak Chong-hui puppet who grasped the "presidency" through burglary is a most wicked, nation-selling traitor who should not be accepted among the people any longer.

How can the people tolerate the traitor Pak Chong-hui, who should have been subjected to stern judgement and punishment by the people for his crimes before the people, for bringing agony and misfortune to the people, and for stealing power by clinging to violence? With the vicious traitor Pak Chong-hui in power, turning against the people and forming illicit connections with outside forces, the domination of South Korea by outside forces is intensifying, fascist oppression is being heightened, the road to the nation's peaceful reunification is growing longer and the danger of "two Koreas" is increasing.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows: The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean reactionaries opposed the reunification of our nation and pursue the permanent division of Korea; they are hellbent on the "two Koreas" scheme to perpetuate the division of our nation. The Pak Chong-hui puppet is a most wicked splittist who blocks the nation's reunification and schemes for permanent division and the "two Koreas" plot.

It was none other than the traitor Pak Chong-hui who hatched a most vicious, reactionary military coup d'etat under the manipulation of the U.S. imperialists in the exciting time when the South Korean people and young students had vigorously arisen in the plaza of fatherland reunification, shouting out the slogans "Reunification is the means to live!" "Let us go to the north and come to the South," and "Let us meet in Panmunjom." Thus the traitor Pak Chong-hui is a wicked criminal who [words indistinct] aspiration for peaceful reunification which had been growing rapidly among the South Korean people.

From the first day of the puppet power which the traitor snatched, the vicious puppet traitor raved about beefing up strength for reunification by "victory over communism," and began to impudently arrest the South Korean people for the slightest mention of peaceful reunification. He cruelly oppressed them, and did not accept any of our just and fair proposals for the independent and peaceful reunification of the nation.

The splittist schemes of the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique became more nakedly rampant after the North-South dialog for reunification began and the North-South joint communique was issued.

As soon as they signed the joint communique, the puppets began to deny it. The traitor Pak Chong-hui, less than a week after the announcement of the joint communique, raved that he would strive to keep U.S. forces in South Korea by negotiating with the United States, and that he should gain "superior strength" by enhancing the "strength for achieving reunification." At the same time, the traitor Pak Chong-hui brought out a so-called "policy to strengthen the internal system," and launched oppression of the democratic forces and the reunification movement by intensifying the "anti-communist" system. The Pak Chong-hui puppet began denying one-by-one the three principles for fatherland reunification set forth in the North-South joint communique. He declared martial law, dissolved the National Assembly and suspended the Constitution, and finally raised the "October yusin" racket. The traitor Pak Chong-hui puppet, finishing up the divisive system for the permanent division of the people called the "yusin system," announced the "23 June statement" in June 1973, which in effect called for the simultaneous entry of North and South Korea into the United Nations, thus bringing the dark clouds of permanent division to this land where a gleam of hope for reunification had once shone and driving the long-cherished North-South dialog into deadlock.

Since then, the Pak Chong-hui puppet has openly committed criminal acts to fabricate "two Koreas," throwing off his mask, the traitor Pak Chong-hui unhesitatingly committed rash acts blocking reunification, raving that the "tragedy of reunification would be more severe than division," and "fixing peace is more important than reunification." The treacherous pursuit of division rather than reunification can only be made by such a wicked splittist as the puppet Pak Chong-hui, who attempts to gratify his ambition for long-term power by attaining permanent division.

That the fixation of peace is more important than reunification, as raved by the puppet, shows that he maneuvers to fabricate the "two Koreas" plot by obstructing the people's aspiration for reunification, perpetuating the present state of division and by fixing the rascal's military fascist ruling system in South Korea. The puppet Pak Chong-hui's reckless acts to perpetuate the division of the people are also reflected in his propagation of "non-aggression treaty" and his begging diplomacy carrying such theories as "dual entry into the United Nations," and "cross-recognition."

It is needless to say that the "non-aggression treaty," "dual entry into the United Nations," "cross-recognition," etc. brought about by the puppet Pak Chong-hui are schemes aimed at making the present nation's state of division a fait accompli and at realizing the "two Koreas" plot. The Pak Chong-hui puppet clique is not only solidifying the system of division and confrontation based on the concept of two nations and two peoples, but is also turning the South Korean economy into a totally subordinate one by recklessly introducing monopolistic foreign capital, begging for forcible occupation of South Korea by the U.S. forces and driving South Korea into a U.S.-Japan military camp, by even bringing in Japanese aggressive forces.

The criminal and anti-popular acts by the puppets to erase the common characteristics of the nation by obliterating the national language and by changing the history, culture and patterns of life of the nation have become more unscrupulous. In order to achieve the nation's reunification, they should assume a stand of supporting the all-out unity of the people, and ceasing their oppressing against the patriotic forces desiring reunification, their war schemes against us and their anticommunist policy. However, the South Korean puppet clique is cruelly oppressing people who desire democracy and reunification on the one hand and is continuing to scheme for a war against our republic and to wage anticommunist rackets on the other. The fascist hangman Pak Chong-hui has covered South Korea with numerous fascist evil laws and violent murder organizations and is punishing even the discussion of reunification, labelling it as an act splitting the national consensus. The puppet Pak Chong-hui, who takes anticommunism as his principle for existence, is now unhesitatingly raving that the people in the northern half of the republic, who share the same blood, are the enemy and should be destroyed.

The insane acts waged against our republic today by the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique have changed from "anticommunist" to "victory over communists" and further to "destruction of communism" and finally reached "destruction of the North." These are all aimed at blocking the nation's reunification and fixing its permanent division, and clearly show how hellbent the Pak Chong-hui is a vicious splittist who hampers the people's desire for reunification and runs along the road of permanent division, and is a traitor who was excluded from the parties discussing reunification a long time ago.

Reunification and division cannot be binded together and patriots cannot live with a traitor. The traitor and splittist with whom the people cannot live together and discuss the reunification issue should be immediately removed. If the traitor Pak Chong-hui, who only seeks permanent division, steps down from the power and is replaced by the one who desires the unity of the people and reunification, a dialog can be reopened and all problems regarding the fatherland's reunification can be smoothly solved in accordance with the three principles, which are the common program of our people.

The puppet traitor Pak Chong-hui should clearly remember that if he continues to commit treacherous acts and nation-selling crimes, running along the road of "two Koreas" fabrication with his power of "presidency," he will not escape the same fate as other nation-selling traitors in history. Thus he should immediately step down from power. The South Korean people will continue to wage a vigorous struggle for the removal of the puppet Pak Chong-hui and will strike a hard blow to the splittists, who are dreaming of long-term power, for scheming the permanent division of the people.

YUGOSLAVIA NOTES CALL FOR NONALINED UNITY, SUPPORTS REUNIFICATION

SK251127Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1059 GMT 25 Jul 78 SK

[Text] Belgrade, (23 Jul) (KCNA)--The TANJUG News Agency of Yugoslavia on July 22 published an article headlined "Non-Aligned Unity."

The news agency said: The non aligned countries will prevail only if they are united. If division occurs within the nonaligned movement, its members will be destroyed. A discussion of whether one nation of the non-aligned movement is progressive or not is pointless, and member countries should not be divided into rival groups. Unity must be aspired to, on the basis of the traditional policy of non-alignment.

This warning was expressed by the leadership of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at a session in Pyongyang, presided over by President Kim Il-song, on the eve of the non-aligned ministerial conference in Belgrade. This viewpoint has been echoed by a large number of foreign ministers who are expected to attend the conference in Belgrade.

The call for unity and solidarity has become the motto of preparations for the conference in Belgrade. The conference is expected to strengthen non-aligned countries' solidarity and reinforce their unity, and thereby ensure the basic condition for effective and comprehensive non-aligned activity in international affairs.

Official Supports Reunification

SK251128Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1031 GMT 25 Jul 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 25 Jul (KCNA)--Aleksandar Bakocevic, member of the Secretariat of the Presidency of the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Yugoslavia and chairman of the Commission on International Ties, on July 19 made a public statement through TANJUG on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle, according to a report.

He said that Yugoslavia had supported and would support, in the future, too, the Korean people's struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Yugoslavia regards the foreign troops' occupation of South Korea as the source of tension in Korea, a menace to world peace and the main obstacles to the peaceful reunification of Korea, he noted, and continued: We, therefore, demand that the foreign troops withdraw from South Korea unconditionally and conditions be provided to fairly straighten out the present situation jeopardizing peace and security. Korea should be reunified in a peaceful and democratic way.

He stressed: The Korean question should be left to the Korean people so that they themselves may solve it independently. I support the proposal of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on replacing the Korean armistice agreement with a peace agreement.

Yugoslavia supports in every way the Korean People's struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Solidarity Meeting

SK221127Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1026 GMT 22 Jul 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 22 Jul (KCNA)--A meeting of solidarity with the Korean people and youth was held on July 15 in Vojvodina Autonomous Province under the sponsorship of the Federal Conference of the Union of the Yugoslav Socialist Youth on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle, according to a report from Belgrade.

Placed with due respect in the meeting hall were a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of Comrade Josip Broz Tito, president of Yugoslavia.

The meeting hall shook again and again with the loud shouts "Long live Comrade Kim Il-song!" "Long live Tito!" and "Long live Yugoslavia-Korea friendship and solidarity!"

Addressing the meeting, a member of the Secretariat of the Presidency of the Federal Conference of the Union of the Yugoslav Socialist Youth, said: Yugoslavia supported and supports extensively and fully all the efforts of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to reunify the country independently and peacefully without outside interference.

He went on: We should check at once the imperialists' manoeuvres to provoke a war in Korea. We demand that the United States withdraw from South Korea all the weapons and military equipment including nuclear weapons introduced there and all foreign troops, dismantle all foreign military bases there and replace the Korean armistice agreement with a peace agreement.

We fully support and stand that the peaceful reunification of Korea should be achieved by the Korean people themselves without any outside interference in accordance with the three principles--independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity--clarified in the July 4, 1974, North-South joint statement.

We express solidarity with the Workers Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people, youth and workers in their struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The speaker continued: The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is registering ever greater successes in the socialist construction of the country, guided by the chuche idea of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea.

The tremendous successes of the Korean people demonstrate their strength and ability of maintaining independence, building socialism in conformity with their specific conditions, independently hewing out their destiny and making history under very complicated international circumstances.

Chong Kwang-sun, ambassador of our country to Yugoslavia, spoke next. A letter of solidarity to the Korean youth was adopted at the meeting.

The meeting was attended by leading functionaries of the Federal Conference of the Union of the Yugoslav Socialist Youth, functionaries of the League of Communists, power bodies and organs concerned of the Federal Republic and Vojvodina Autonomous Province and a large number of youth. Invited there were staffers of the DPRK Embassy in Belgrade.

REPORTAGE ON ATTEMPTS TO SOLVE KIM TONG-CHO ISSUE

Breakthrough Forecast

SK250324Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0046 GMT 25 Jul 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 25 Jul (HAPTONG)--A highly placed government source today forecast a breakthrough in the long-dragged Korea-U.S. negotiations on the U.S. congressional demand for former Korean envoy to Washington Kim Tong-cho's sworn testimony before the U.S. Congress on his role in the alleged Korean payoff scheme on Capitol Hill. Saying negotiations are under way between the two governments to produce an agreement on the long-ending issue involving a number of U.S. congressmen, the source foresaw a certain compromise could come within this week.

He cited that the two governments have agreed to put an end to the case at an early date and that Foreign Minister Pak Tong-chin, top Korean official in the bilateral negotiations, is to embark on an overseas tour early next month. At the latest, he added, it will be concluded by mid-August when the U.S. Congress enters a summer recess. However, he emphasized, the Korean Government in any case will not negotiate diplomatic privileges stipulated in the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations.

Pak Tong-chin to Meet Vance

SK260139Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0110 GMT 26 Jul 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 26 Jul (HAPTONG)--Foreign Minister Pak Tong-chin plans to have a talk with his American counterpart Cyrus Vance in Washington in mid-September to discuss a wide range of bilateral pending issues including the planned withdrawal of U.S. ground troops from Korea and the alleged Korean influence-buying in the U.S. Capitol, a highly placed Foreign Ministry source said today.

Minister Pak's planned Washington visit will be made when he goes to the U.S. in September to attend this year's United Nations General Assembly opening Sept. 19 in New York, the source said. Minister Pak is expected to explore the possibility of a summitry between President Pak Chong-hui and U.S. President Jimmy Carter when he meets with Secretary Vance, according to the source. There have recently been news reports that a Korea-U.S. summit meeting is likely to be held sometime this year. However, the governments of the two countries said there was no such schedule fixed at present.

The planned Pak-Vance talk would focus, among others, on realignment of the once-strained Korea-U.S. relations in the aftermath of the so-called Koreagate scandal, the ministry source went on. In New York, Minister Pak is scheduled to meet with foreign ministers of friendly countries to discuss a joint UN strategy on the Korean question, officials said. Though the Korean Government wants to keep the Korean question out of this year's UNGA, they added, if North Korea presses for UN debates of the Korean issue, South Korea will of course take counter-measures.

U.S. Request for Meeting Rejected

SK260326Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0305 GMT 26 Jul 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 26 Jul (HAPTONG)--The Seoul government has rejected the U.S. House speaker's request for a meeting of U.S. House members with President Pak Chong-hui in connection with the suggested testimony by former Korean Ambassador to Washington Kim Tong-cho on the alleged Korean influence-buying scandal, a government source said today.

The source said the government rejected the request because it viewed such a meeting would in no way help solve the problem raised by the U.S. congressional demand for Kim's sworn testimony. The source revealed that U.S. Ambassador to Korea William Gleysteen delivered to Foreign Minister Pak Tong-chin last week a message in which U.S. House of Representatives Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill made the request for a meeting between President Pak and two members of the House of Ethics Committee.

The message, the source added, lacked concrete suggestions, nor did it contain any alternatives for the Seoul government to provide its cooperation to complete U.S. congressional investigation of the case. The government position that Kim's cooperation could be sought only within the framework of the Vienna convention guaranteeing diplomatic immunity remains unchanged.

HERALD Editorial

SK260552Y Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 26 Jul 78 p 4 SK

[Editorial: "No-Holds-Barred Artillery"]

[Text] One distinct revelation to emerge from the Korean influence-buying scandal in the United States is that some highly rated members of the American fourth estate are not as responsible as they would like to boast about or as they have been expected to be by the rest of the world. This fact is appearing again as the two-year-old U.S. investigation is about to conclude.

As the U.S. House ethics committee recently recommended disciplinary action against four congressmen as a result of its probe, many American newspapers lost no time in rebuking the panel. The outcome of the protracted investigation, intertwined with the thunder of the no-holds-barred artillery of the press, was apparently disappointing to those media. They are now going overboard again in trying to pressure Congress to secure testimony from another Korean witness, former Ambassador to the United States Kim Tong-cho.

A case in point is a syndicated column printed in a recent issue of the New York TIMES. The column limits one's vision to one side of the coin. According to the writer's logic, Korea should value its alliance with the United States by surrendering the former diplomat to Congress for sworn testimony regardless of the diplomatic immunity guaranteed by the Vienna convention, to which America is a party as well. The column goes further to urge a congressional threat to withdraw all U.S. troops and equipment from Korea within 730 days if Korea fails to cooperate in the way America wants.

This suggestion, in effect, is so absurd as to put the writer's intelligence in doubt. To begin with, a number of congressmen have made it clear that their efforts to obtain the former Korean envoy's help in settling the so-called payoff scandal should not be linked to the question of Korea-U.S. security cooperation. The two things, as they are, are not related to each other. A misunderstanding of this led the House of Representatives to cut off non-military, food aid to Korea--though that action, in itself, reflected a lack of political wisdom as partly shown by a Senate committee's reversal of the House decision later.

The column's preposterous challenge strips the U.S. alliance of the very value the writer urges Korea to respect, by intimating that the United States should scrap 30 years of relationship with Korea within 30 days if...it is feared that the publication of such an irresponsible column might affect, in one way or another, confidence in U.S. commitments abroad in general; it could cause some deep-thinking friends of the United States to pause and weigh the unruly nature of the American media which exerts vast influence on politics.

The media in question as well as the writer of the column not only ignore the cooperation Seoul has already extended, and its readiness to continue to cooperate, in the course of the U.S. investigation of the lobbying scandal. They give no thought to the principle of cooperation, or make no differentiation between cooperation and coercion. Cooperation is hardly expected where one party dominates the other.

It is also misconceived for those media to see the influence-buying incident as an act of "inducing our congressmen to break our laws" or even of "subverting the integrity of our Congress." They are hoodwinking themselves to history, for they do not try to understand what made the Korean people so preoccupied, almost hysterically, with their security problem--from the 1945 division to the pullout of one U.S. division in 1971 while Korean forces were fighting in Vietnam.

Now that both sides of the well-tested alliance astride the Pacific are eager and about to put the unpleasant incident behind them, it behooves the news media to play a constructive role. Sophistry, much less unruly censure, does no good at all.

SECURITY CONSULTATIVE CONFERENCE IN U.S. BEGINS

SK260849Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0845 GMT 26 Jul 78 SK

[Text] San Diego, Calif, 26 Jul (HAPTONG)--Top U.S. and Korean defense officials start two days of talks here tomorrow (July 27 Korean time) on key military issues of bilateral concern that include the announced pullout of 33,000 American troops from South Korea.

The San Diego meeting is the 11th session of the Korea-U.S. Security Consultative Conference since its inception in 1967 as an annual forum to tackle military issues pending between the two traditional allies. A nine-member Korean delegation, headed by Defense Minister No Chae-hyon, arrived here yesterday. U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown is to lead an 11-member U.S. party to the two-day parley.

The meeting, at a U.S. naval base building in this port city on the Pacific coast, starts off with a plenary session tomorrow morning, which is to be followed by another round of full-dressed gathering in the afternoon, and a tete-a-tete is scheduled for closed-door negotiations between the chief delegates on the second day of the meeting. Both sides are expected to start their negotiations with an exchange of views on their assessment of the security situations on the Korean Peninsula as well as in the Pacific region and America's compensatory measures to make up for the scheduled phaseout of U.S. troops from Korea. In this connection, sources close to the Korean delegation said, a set of programs designed to help achieve a self-reliance defense posture and beef up the defense industry are high on the agenda of the meeting.

The two-day meeting will be closed with announcement of a joint communique in which the results of their talks will be made known. The chief delegates of both sides are also scheduled to have a joint press meeting.

VRPR Comments

SK251147Y Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification [Clandestine] in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 25 Jul 78 SK

[Text] National Defense Minister No Chae-hyon, who is now in the United States to attend the criminal annual "South Korea-U.S. Security Consultative Meeting," today issued an arrival statement at an air force base in San Diego. In the statement, No Chae-hyon viciously slandered North Korea, clamoring about a nonexistent "threat of southward invasion from the north." He also made the absurd remark that the security meeting was to reaffirm South Korea-U.S. relations which are bound with blood and to re-establish the joint South Korea-U.S. defense system.

This vividly reveals the aggressive ambition of the Pak Chong-hui clique, which is deeply nestled in the bosom of the U.S. imperialists and is begging for the permanent stationing of U.S. forces in South Korea, to further step up preparations for a war of northward invasion by gaining more military aid from the United States.

The Pak Chong-hui clique's clamoring about a nonexistent "threat of southward invasion" is aimed at soothing our people and world public opinion, which demands the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea and opposes the war policy of the U.S. imperialists. In fact, in the Korean Peninsula today there exists no "threat of southward invasion from the north," but the threat of a northward invasion by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Chong-hui clique.

This criminal "South Korea-U.S. security consultative meeting" between the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Chong-hui clique is part of the preparations for a war of northward invasion, and is a meeting of war maniacs to look over and deepen the preparations for a war of northward invasion. Our people will not tolerate the war scheming at the current "South Korea-U.S. Security Consultative Meeting," and will continue to struggle for the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea and against the schemes for a new war.

AGREEMENT WITH U.S. REACHED TO STUDY TEXTILE SHIPMENTS PROBLEM

SK260448Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0251 GMT 26 Jul 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 26 Jul (HAPTONG)--Korean and U.S. negotiators have agreed to launch a joint probe late next month into the U.S.-claimed excessive shipments of Korean textile goods including blouses to the U.S. market.

The agreement was reached at a three-day textile trade negotiation meeting which ended here today, sources close to the Seoul talks said. During the meeting, the U.S. side strongly demanded that the excessive shipments of Korean textile items be deducted from U.S. textile import quotas for this year, pointing out that Korea's export sales of textile products to the United States during the past one-year period reached 590.6 million square yards, some 8.6 million square yards more than 582 million square yards agreed upon between the two countries for the cited period, the sources said.

The Korean side proposed to conduct a joint probe to clarify any statistical differences over the shipments of Korean textile items, and the Korean request was accepted by the U.S. side, the sources disclosed.

As a result, both sides have reached an understanding to the effect that this knotty issue should be taken up again for settlement after the proposed joint probe is completed late next month, the sources said. However, both sides have successfully narrowed their differences of view on other issues such as concentrated shipments of Korean textile products, the export of leathermade clothing, the classification of quota items and the export ceilings of Korean textile items under the U.S. import quotas for next year, the sources added.

BILATERAL NEGOTIATIONS WITH JAPAN RESUME

Japanese Loan

SK260449Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0255 GMT 26 Jul 78 SK

[Text] Tokyo, 26 Jul (HAPTONG)--Negotiations on Japan's extension to Korea of about 4,000 million yen in public loan, which had been temporarily suspended in connection with their territorial dispute over the uninhabited island of Tok-To (known as Takeshima in Japan), will be resumed later this month or mid-August at the instruction of Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda government sources here said today.

The Japanese Government has reportedly been dragging its feet in the bilateral negotiations in retaliation for South Korea's refusal to discuss the controversial Tok-To issue. The controversy started with the Japanese claim to the island now under control of South Korea. The sources explained that Prime Minister Fukuda, concerned over the adverse effects the current Korea-Japan discord could bring on their overall relations, took the action. The loans in question were for Korea's agricultural development.

Cooperation Committee Agrees on Plan

SK260448Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0300 GMT 26 Jul 78 SK

[Text] Tokyo, 26 Jul (HAPTONG)--The delegates to the 15th joint Standing Committee session of the Korea-Japan Cooperation Committee agreed in principle Tuesday to map out a seven-year cooperation plan between the two countries designed to further strengthen mutual ties. They also agreed to set up a standing subcommittee to reflect opinions of the peoples of the two nations in a political dimension. Bilateral economic cooperation and security issues dominated today's meeting attended by a fifteen-man Korean delegation, headed by Yujong-hoe Chairman Paek Tu-chin, and a 19-man Japanese delegation, led by Former Prime Minister Nobusuke Kishi.

When the Korean side demanded that Japan make endeavors to correct the bilateral trade imbalance lop-sidedly in favor of Tokyo, the Japanese delegates offered a seven-point package including the dispatch of a major Japanese procurement mission to Seoul and a recommendation to the Japanese Government for increase in public loans to Korea. They also discussed Soviet military expansion in the Far East, security situation in north-east Asia and ways to expedite the Korea-Japan joint development of Continental Shelf.

Joint Fishery Committee Opens

SK260150Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0102 GMT 26 Jul 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 26 Jul (HAPTONG)--The 13th meeting of the Korean-Japan Joint Fishery Committee was opened in Seoul Tuesday.

The four-day meeting was attended by an 18-man Korean delegation, led by Deputy Director Chu Hong-chung of the office of fisheries, and a 15-man Japanese team headed by Shinkichi Katayanagi, an advisor to the Central Cooperative Bank for Agriculture and Forestry. Major topics taken at the Seoul meeting were issues related to the effective implementation of the Korea-Japan Fishery Agreement, including scientific surveys on fishery resources and settlements of marine accidents involving Korean and Japanese fishing vessels, informed sources here said.

OPPOSITION LEADER YI CHOL-SUNG TO MEET WITH FUKUDA

SK250327Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0238 GMT 25 Jul 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 25 Jul (HAPTONG)--Opposition Leader Yi Chol-sung, now in Japan, will meet with Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda this afternoon for talks on matters of common concern. The spokesman for the opposition New Democratic Party said the two are expected to discuss about economic matters and other issues pending between the two countries. Yi is scheduled to return home on July 27.

ARRANGEMENTS ANNOUNCED FOR FARM EMIGRATION TO ARGENTINA

SK220614Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0103 GMT 20 Jul 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 20 Jul (HAPTONG)--South Korea has worked out a five-year farming emigration plan (1978-1982) to facilitate the emigration of farming households to Latin America, it was learned at the Foreign Ministry today.

The plan calls for emigrating 40 farming households to Argentina a year during the plan period, ministry sources said. A group of Korean officials, led by Kim Sung-ho, a statistics official of the Agriculture-Fishery Ministry, was dispatched to the Latin American country July 14 to purchase 10,000 hectares of farmland in Santiago del Estero, Argentina, for the projected settlement of Korean farming emigrants, the sources disclosed. The procurement of farmland in Argentina will be financed with a Foreign Ministry budget of 1.5 million dollars, they explained. The government will select 40 farming households next month to send them to Argentina within this year, they said.

Eligible for emigration are those who have experience in farming and are able to bear travel expenses of 20,000 dollars and other expenses needed for a one-year stay, they said. Heavy equipment operators needed for the reclamation will also be chosen for the emigration, they said. The reclamation and cultivation of the procured farmland will be operated in the form of a cooperative farm, and the Korean farming emigrants will be placed under the direct control of an agricultural official to be dispatched by the home government, they said. The procurement funds for farmland abroad, the first of its kind, will be redeemable over seven years after a grace period of three years at an annual interest rate of five percent, they said. Meanwhile, a six-man Korean team, headed by Yi Hue-il, chief economic assistant to the president, visited Argentina late last April to conduct a fact-finding survey, they added.

VRPR SCORES STILWELL'S TESTIMONY ON TROOP WITHDRAWAL

SK220200Y Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification [Clandestine] in Korean t South Korea 1100 GMT 21 Jul 78 SK

[Text] As has already been reported, Former Commander of U.S. forces in South Korea Stilwell, a war maniac, made absurd remarks in testimony on 19 July before the U.S. House International Relations Subcommittee which is investigating U.S.-South Korea relations, opposing the U.S. troop withdrawal from South Korea and insisting on the two-area scheme.

Stilwell, who is known to have committed numerous military provocations and made many absurd remarks while commander of U.S. forces in South Korea, raved in this testimony that Carter's plan to withdraw U.S. troops from South Korea carries a "risk of war," that an agreement should be sought to turn the present ceasefire line between the North and South into a "political and economic boundary," and the "reality of two Koreas should be accepted, as is the case with Germany.

Needless to say, he makes these absurd remarks as a mouthpiece for the bellicose circles in the United States who aim to perpetuate the division of the Korean Peninsula, seize South Korea as a permanent colony and military base, justify the U.S. imperialists' aggressive policy and oppose the withdrawal of troops from South Korea. The U.S. imperialists, while raving about a "troop withdrawal," are accelerating preparations for new war on the Korean Peninsula, scheming to occupy South Korea by force and pursuing permanent division. Just recently, the chairman of the U.S. Senate Armed Services Committee made absurd remarks publicly opposing the U.S. troop withdrawal from South Korea, raving that a total pullout of U.S. ground forces from South Korea would bring grave consequences.

A recent session of the U.S. Senate adopted a resolution calling for the defense secretary to submit a formal analysis to the Armed Services Committee and seek its approval in case the United States pulls the U.S. ground forces out of South Korea. This only shows their naked intention to totally cancel the troop withdrawal plan, which is only nominally sustained. The U.S. imperialists, defying the demand of our masses and world opinion urging the complete withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea, are holding up their troop withdrawal plan and, on the contrary, are accelerating troop buildup and war preparations. The reality in South Korea today is that lethal weapons are being brought into South Korea and it is being driven along the dangerous road of war. The U.S. troop withdrawal plan is only an empty phrase.

The maneuvers which the U.S. imperialists pursue behind the curtain of "troop withdrawal" are aimed at holding South Korea as their permanent colony and military base by hampering the peaceful reunification of the Korean Peninsula and creating "two Koreas," and at using South Korea as a bridgehead for northward invasion. The raving by the U.S. bellicose maniac Stilwell fully substantiates this scheme of the U.S. imperialists. As is acknowledged by the world, because of the illegal occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists and their aggressive policy, peace is endangered on the Korean Peninsula and the danger of "two Koreas" persists. Nevertheless, Stilwell has raved that the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea would raise the danger of war. This is nothing but a disclosure of the real intentions of the U.S. imperialists, who are scheming to keep the U.S. troops in South Korea indefinitely and to hold South Korea as their permanent military base.

Stilwell also raved that the current truce line must become a legal boundary, and that the reality of two Koreas should be accepted, as is the case with Germany. This is, after all, aimed at making the truce line some sort of border line and thus perpetuating our nation's division. This can never be tolerated. The question of the Korean Peninsula, which was artificially divided by the U.S. imperialists, cannot be the same as the German question, nor can it be settled by a German-type method. To solve the Korean question, the U.S. troops which are the main obstacle hampering reunification of the Korean Peninsula must withdraw and U.S. aggression and intervention must be brought to an end.

The absurd remarks by Stilwell prove that the aggressive nature of the U.S. imperialists has not changed and that they are becoming more and more hellbent on pursuing their aggressive and divisive policy toward the Korean Peninsula. However, the criminal maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists will certainly be frustrated and they will eventually be driven from this land.

The U.S. imperialist bellicose maniacs must abandon their aggressive policy toward the Korean Peninsula and their schemes to perpetuate Korea's division, and immediately and completely withdraw from this land taking along all their aggressive forces and military equipment including nuclear weapons.

VRPR CONDEMNS JOINT ROK-U.S. EXERCISES

Air, Artillery Exercises

SK211129Y Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification [Clandestine] in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 21 Jul 78 SK

[Text] Recently, a South Korea-U.S. joint air force exercise, in which a combat communication unit from the U.S. Air Force defense unit stationed in Hawaii participated, was conducted at the air force base in Sachon, South Kyongsang Province. Also, a South Korea-U.S. joint artillery fire support exercise, participated in by the 8532d Army Unit and the U.S. 17th Artillery Battalion, was conducted on a military base in the west frontline area.

These joint military exercises by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Chong-hui clique were designed to further complete the preparations for a war of northward invasion. At the same time the joint military exercises vividly show how desperately the rascals are running amok to provoke a new war on the Korean Peninsula. These exercises also prove that the U.S. imperialists are the very ringleader who threatens peace on the Korean Peninsula and blocks the country's independent and peaceful reunification. The U.S. imperialists must halt the reckless playing with fire in accordance with our people's demand and world public opinion and must immediately withdraw from this land, taking along all lethal weapons.

Naval Exercises

SK221500Y Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification [Clandestine] in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 22 Jul 78 SK

[Text] The Pak Chong-hui puppet clique is launching a large-scale shooting exercise in the sea southeast of Kojedo on the south coast from 21-23 July. Banning ships from navigating, the rulers are conducting a war exercise firing guns under simulated war conditions. The Pak Chong-hui puppet clique conducted a large-scale naval shooting exercise on 21 July dragging out the Mokpo district maritime police.

That the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique is consecutively launching simulated war exercises everywhere clearly shows that the clique's provocative maneuvers for northward invasion are being bared day by day. As the atmosphere of the antigovernment, antifascist and democratization struggle has intensified day by day among the masses of all walks of life and the voices of the world people denouncing the division maneuvers have multiplied, the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique has been domestically and internationally driven into an impasse. In order to escape from this situation the clique is running along the road to military adventure clamouring about the bogus southward invasion threat.

Because the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique's new war provocation maneuvers are being bared day by day, the situation on the Korean Peninsula is approaching the brink of war.

JAPANESE ECONOMIC DELEGATION ARRIVES 25 JULY

BK250754Y Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 0630 GMT 25 Jul 78 BK

[Text] Japanese Minister for External Economic Affairs Mr Nobuhiko Ushiba and party arrived at Mingaladon Airport at 1130 today. They were welcomed at the airport by Planning and Finance Minister U Tun Tin, Deputy Minister Dr Maung Shein, Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister U Tin Ohn, Japanese Ambassador to Burma Mr Kazuhide Komuro, Director General of the Foreign Economic Relations Department U Thein Myint and responsible officials.

Calls on U Maung Maung Kha

BK251535Y Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 25 Jul 89 BK

[Text] The visiting Japanese External Economic Affairs Minister Mr Nobuhiko Ushiba and party, accompanied by Japanese Ambassador to Burma Mr Hazuhide Komuro, called on Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha at his office today. Present at the meeting with U Maung Maung Kha were Col Sein Lwin, home and religious affairs minister and acting foreign minister, and U Hla Tint, director general of the prime minister's office.

The Japanese minister and his party then proceeded to the Planning and Finance Ministry and called on Minister U Tun Tin. Also present at the meeting were U Ye Gaung, agriculture and forestry minister and trade minister [as heard], Deputy Ministers [of Planning and Finance] Dr Maung Shein and U Myo Myint, and Director General of the Foreign Economic Relations Department U Thein Myint. The Japanese minister presented in detail matters that had been discussed among the leaders of seven industrialized countries in Bonn. They later discussed Burma-Japan economic cooperation.

In the evening Planning and Finance Minister U Tun Tin hosted a dinner at the Shwezar Room of the Karawaik Hall on Kandawgyi Lake.

Japanese Minister Mr Nobuhiko Ushiba and party had arrived this morning at Mingladon Airport where they were welcomed by Planning and Finance Minister U Tun Tin, [Planning and Finance] Deputy Minister Dr Maung Shein, [Foreign Affairs] Deputy Minister U Tin Ohn, Japanese Ambassador to Burma Mr Kazuhide Komuro, and officials of the Foreign Economic Relations Department.

The Japanese minister is accompanied by Deputy Director General Mr (Nikao Izukoshi) of the economic board of the Foreign Ministry, Deputy Director Mr (Kugoro Tanimoto) of the Southeast Asia Department and the minister's personal secretary Mr (Nubotisho Akiba).

Departs 26 July

BK260748Y Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 0630 GMT 26 Jul 78 BK

[Text] The visiting Japanese state minister for external economic affairs, Mr Nobuhiko Ushiba, and his party left Mingaladon Airport at 0715 today. The Japanese minister was seen off at the airport by Planning and Finance Minister U Tun Tin, Deputy [Planning and Finance Minister] Dr Maung Shein, Deputy Foreign Minister U Tin Ohn, Japanese Ambassador to Burma Mr Kazuhide Komuro and his staff, and Director General of the Foreign Economic Relations Department U Thein Myint.

The Japanese minister and his party arrived in Rangoon on 25 July and held discussions with Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha and Planning and Finance Minister U Tun Tin.

VIETNAMESE USE OF AIRPOWER IN ATTACKS CHARGED

BK260017Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2320 GMT 25 Jul 78 BK

[Text] The more seriously they are defeated, the more frenzied the Vietnamese become; and the more frenzied they become, the more seriously they get defeated.

The Vietnamese are running out of troops to commit aggression against Kampuchea. Since the end of 1977, more than 50,000 Vietnamese have been killed or wounded. In the same period they have lost nearly 1,000 artillery pieces and an equal number of armored vehicles. In the face of such a serious ground debacle, the Vietnamese have frantically turned to the use of aircraft to bomb Kampuchean territory.

Since the beginning of July the Vietnamese have more frequently used war planes against Kampuchean territory. On 2, 3, 7 and 8 July the Vietnamese carried out four sorties of four planes each to bomb and strafe Kampuchean territory along Route 7 in the vicinity of Phum Stoeng, Phum S'am and Phum Dar of Ponhea Krek district, causing damage to a number of homes and crops and killing cattle and one little girl, one pregnant woman and one man.

On 19 and 24 July the Vietnamese sent sorties of 6 and 10 planes respectively to bomb the area along Route 10 in Svay Rieng Province, damaging the road and crops. However, on 19 July one Vietnamese MIG-19 was shot down by our heroic Kampuchean Revolutionary Army. Another MIG-19 was shot down on 24 July. Should the Vietnamese continue to frantically dispatch planes to attack Kampuchea, the wreckage of Vietnamese planes will certainly pile up even more.

This use of aircraft against Democratic Kampuchea shows the ferocious, savage, greedy, aggressive, expansionist and annexationist nature of the Vietnamese vis-a-vis Democratic Kampuchea and the innocent Kampuchean people. They are no different from the U.S. imperialists and other fascists and reactionaries. It is also proof that the Vietnamese have no intention of seeking friendship with Democratic Kampuchea and the Kampuchean people and that they do not want to settle anything with Democratic Kampuchea. On the contrary, they want only to escalate their war of aggression to one such as was waged against them by U.S. imperialism. It also further exposes their hateful nature to the Kampuchean people and to people all over the world. It clearly confirms that the Vietnamese have become more demented.

The Vietnamese use of war planes against us demonstrates that they have suffered serious defeats on land and are running out of troops with which to carry out their policy of aggression against Kampuchea. It also constitutes new evidence for world public opinion of Vietnam's despicable acts of aggression, expansion and annexation against Kampuchea.

DOMESTIC, FOREIGN OPPOSITION TO VIETNAMESE LEADERSHIP CLAIMED

BK260334Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 25 Jul 78 BK

[Station Editorial: "The Vietnamese Le Duan-Pham Van Dong Clique Is Becoming Increasingly Isolated Inside the Country and Abroad"]

[Text] The Vietnamese have suffered a series of heavy defeats in their expansionist and annexationist war of aggression which they have been pursuing since 1975. They have not been able to swallow Kampuchean territory; instead, they have been decisively and shamefully defeated by the Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces and the Kampuchean people. They are now suffering from lack of troops and food supplies. Their economy and finances are bogged down. Vietnam is falling deeper and deeper in debt. The Vietnamese are begging for crumbs in the most abject manner, but this effort has not been very successful. Vietnamese society has become even more corrupt.

The so-called revolution in Vietnam is in fact traitorous and counterrevolutionary and goes against the interests of the people while obsequiously serving the international imperialists and expansionists. The SRV is a neocolony and a base for military aggression. It is a mercenary carrying out an expansionist design in its capacity as a satellite and a stooge of international imperialism and expansionism.

The Vietnamese are well known in Southeast Asia and throughout the world as expansionist aggressors against Kampuchea and neighboring countries in Indochina and Southeast Asia. The SRV is also known as a puppet of international expansionism and as a country which has joined an alliance and which is trying to carry out expansionist aggression against and exercise control over the countries in Southeast Asia, thus violating their independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. Other countries have come to realize ever more profoundly that the SRV is not a nonaligned country.

Here is the real situation facing the SRV. The aforementioned heavy military, political, economic, financial and diplomatic defeats suffered by the SRV in the international arena are actually the results of its expansionist and annexationist aggression against Kampuchean territory and of its vicious policies in Southeast Asia and the world. The current Vietnamese leaders are in agony and are going insane. Their vicious policy has earned them the strong opposition of the Vietnamese people in both the north and the south of the country. In the southern part of Vietnam alone there are many groups opposing and forms of opposition to the authority of the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique. The opposition groups include armed struggle movements which operate in many areas, especially the FULRO [United Front for the Liberation of Oppressed Races] struggle movement in the central highlands of Vietnam.

Opposition is rife in Tay Ninh and other provinces adjacent to Prey Nokor [Ho Chi Minh City] and inside Prey Nokor itself. These activities have been carried out by the people in general, by former civil servants and troops of the Thieu regime, and especially by the Cao Daists and Catholics. In the southernmost part of Vietnam, the former Kampuchea Kraom [lower Cambodia], the struggle movement is being carried out by the Vietnamese people in general, former civil servants and troops of the Thieu regime, the Catholic and Hoa Hao religious groups and the Khmer Kraom ethnic group which together are fighting a fascist and corrupt regime that has plundered and persecuted the people.

The world is well aware of the SRV's current confused and lamentable situation. So, do the Vietnamese intend to continue their antagonistic policy? If they remain stubborn and persist in pursuing this policy they will face even heavier military, political, economic, financial and diplomatic defeats inside the country and in the international arena; and this will ultimately lead them to their doom. This is because the Vietnamese people and people throughout the world will never allow the current Vietnamese leaders to act like and pursue a policy similar to that of Bao Dai and Ngo Dinh Diem.

STATEMENTS FROM OAU CONFERENCE IN KHARTOUM, SUDAN

BK210855Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 21 Jul 78 BK

[From the "International News" Feature]

[Excerpt] The 15th Conference of the OAU opened in Khartoum, capital of Sudan, from 18 to 21 July 1978 under the chairmanship of Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, president of the Democratic Republic of Sudan.

Heads of state and heads of governments of various African countries made speeches before the forum, denouncing and condemning the expansionist and imperialist superpowers and their partisans for intensifying their acts of aggression against the sovereignty of the African countries and for causing dissension among them.

Heads of state and heads of governments of African countries called on the African people to heighten their vigilance and consolidate their solidarity in order to counter these criminal acts and poisonous maneuvers by the expansionist and imperialist superpowers and their partisans, who are attempting to seize hegemony over the African Continent. They also called on the African people to intensify their support for the national liberation movements in Africa.

Senegalese President Leopold-Sedar Senghor said: In the face of the contention of the two superpowers, the African people must pay particular attention to the problem of security. He also appealed to the African people, calling on them to unite and cooperate with each other in the struggle to eliminate the competition between the superpowers on the African Continent.

President of the Republic of Gambia Jawara said: Our African people must struggle against outside military intervention on our African Continent. In my opinion, this is the most correct policy. He also called for intensified Arab-African cooperation in all fields.

President of the Republic of Liberia William Richard Tolbert said that the OAU summit must adopt adequate measures to cope with the presence of foreign armed forces on the African Continent. The African people must settle their problems by themselves and must not allow the superpowers to interfere in their affairs.

President of the United Republic of Tanzania Julius Nyerere said: The victory of the struggle of the African countries was the result of the armed struggle of the African people.

KHIEU SAMPHAN GREETS WILLIAM TOLBERT ON LIBERIAN NATIONAL DAY

BK260430Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 25 Jul 78 BK

[24 July greetings message from State Presidium Chairman Khieu Samphan to Liberian President William Richard Tolbert on Liberia's national day]

[Text] Respectfully to His Excellency William Richard Tolbert, president of the Republic of Liberia, Monrovia: On the occasion of the national day of the Republic of Liberia, on behalf of the people and Government of Democratic Kampuchea, we take great pleasure in conveying our warmest congratulations to Your Excellency and to the people and Government of Liberia. We wish Your Excellency the best of health and the Liberian people glory and prosperity. May the friendly relations between our two nonaligned countries further develop.

Highest regards, Phnom Penh, 24 July 1978. [Signed] Khieu Samphan, chairman of the state presidium of Democratic Kampuchea.

U.S. MARXIST-LENINIST DELEGATION VISITS ANGKOR WAT

BK260655Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 25 Jul 78 BK

[Fourth installment of article in THE CALL on the visit of a U.S. Marxist-Leninist Communist Party Delegation to Democratic Cambodia; this installment entitled: "Angkor Wat, an Ancient Symbol of the Kampuchean Masses' Creative Genius"]

[Excerpts] The national flag of Democratic Kampuchea flying proudly over the newly-liberated land bears the yellow image of a three-towered temple on a red background. This yellow image is of the ancient Angkor Wat temple. Why does Angkor Wat, a temple built approximately 1,000 years ago, still have profound significance for the present-day Kampuchean people? We paid a visit to this glorious place and found the answer to this question.

After a night of rest in Siem Reap, a town which suffered a most savage U.S. imperialist B-52 bombardment after the liberation of Kampuchea, we traveled by car to Angkor Wat. Most of the roads we saw were built more than 1,000 years ago when this area was the capital of Kampuchea and the center of a splendid civilization. As we were traveling, our guide, Comrade (Jo), said: Angkor is the symbol of our nation. Its monumental size, the flawless beauty of its carvings and its incomparable architecture reflect the lively genius of our people of that time. Angkor is an ancient Kampuchean word meaning "city". Angkor Wat is in reality only one of the many temples which form the angkor.

In their books about Angkor Wat, many European authors claim that the techniques used in the construction of this temple are a great mystery. It is indeed not well known how the blocks of stone were hoisted to the summit of the temple, but there is nothing mysterious about it. Angkor was built with human labor. Hundreds of thousands of slaves shed their sweat and blood and sometimes even sacrificed their lives to build this temple. Through their experience and skill, they managed to overcome all technical problems and produced this great masterpiece.

Comrade (Jo) said, the ancient kings believed that these temples would glorify their names forever, but instead Angkor has immortalized the fighting spirit of the Kampuchean people. We believe that if in this dark era of slavery our people were able to achieve such a great feat, we will surely be able to do 10 times better now that we have achieved liberation through a socialist revolution.

Angkor Wat is a very well chosen symbol. It represents the sense of daring and struggle to attain the greatest and mightiest victory, a sense which today's Kampuchean have as they build a new society free from the exploitation of the old one.

ROLE OF CADRES IN IMPROVING PEOPLE'S LIVELIHOOD EXTOLLED

EG070358Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 6 Jul 78 BK

[itation commentary: "Our Revolutionary Cadres Pay Attention to Improving the People's Living Standards With a Continued Sense of Responsibility"]

[Text] All of our revolutionary cadres both inside and outside the party are servants of the poor worker-peasant masses. They have a lofty sense of patriotism and undying love for the people. They serve the people wholeheartedly and unconditionally at all times.

In the current stage of the Kampuchean revolution, under the wise and correct leadership of the KCP our revolutionary cadres at all levels have been upholding the combat banner in leading the mass movements and in closely joining with the people's and mass movements to staunchly defend the country, the fruits of victory of the revolution and Kampuchean race, to more vigorously and deeply carry on socialist revolution, to rapidly and expeditiously build socialism and to improve the living standards of our people, thus bringing gradual and continued prosperity to them.

In the field of promoting the people's livelihood, our revolutionary cadres are doubling their sense of responsibility. They are making every effort to raise and improve our people's living standards in terms of food, clothing, housing, health and education. They are well aware that this duty is closely linked with the task of defending and building the country. If we succeed in improving our people's livelihood in all fields, the national defense and reconstruction task can be carried out more easily, our country will progress by leaps and bounds and no enemy--particularly the aggressor, expansionist and annexationist Vietnamese and their running dog traitorous agents--will be able to slow our advance. This is because our people will be more fit, strong and skillful.

They will show their resolute determination and great courage in smashing and expelling the aggressors, expansionist and annexationist Vietnamese enemy and their running dogs, the traitor US agents--who stubbornly continue to pursue their policy and acts of subversion, interference, aggression and coup attempts designed to topple our Democratic Kampuchea--thus rendering them even more stinging and ignominious defeats each time they dare stick their heads in our Kampuchean territory.

With such a correct, clear-cut view and stand and a lofty sense of responsibility toward the nation and the people's livelihood, our revolutionary cadres have sacrificed personal safety and, with their sense of total selflessness, are rolling up their shirt sleeves and going down to join with the masses at all times in all undertakings. Nobody can tell who the cadres are among the common people, as our revolutionary cadres have plunged into battle to cultivate the early season rice, have descended to the battlefield of strengthening the irrigation network, preserving water and building more dams and reservoirs, and have joined in the struggle to build houses, shelters, hospitals, schools and iron, wood and textile workshops to serve the masses' livelihood. At the same time, our revolutionary cadres have helped in planting all kinds of crops, collecting seeds and fertilizers and supporting local industry.

For this reason, the living standards of our collective masses have been improving steadily. In a number of regions in which the old society were well known for their poverty and scarcity of rice--which had to be imported from other regions--and where our poor people mainly suffered from famine, are now, thanks to the correct leadership of good cadres, capable of following the party line and experiencing earth-shaking changes. The people in these regions are now self-sufficient in food and they even have a surplus of rice to contribute to the state and many hectares of corn and manioc to spare. Therefore, our people in these regions have rice, desserts and sweet cakes to eat at all times in accordance with the dietary standards set by the party. In addition, our revolutionary cadres have paid great attention to regularly indoctrinating the masses in political, ideological and organizational matters.

The progress being made in the livelihood of our people in the current revolutionary stage is attributable to the fact that we are led by good cadres and correct and pure party committed that abide by the party's socialist line and that work well and successfully in all fields and at all times with a constantly responsible stand and great initiative. At the same time, our revolutionary cadres have paid great attention to alerting the masses to a sense of always remaining vigilant to defend the country, revolutionary gains and Kampuchean rice and to protect the crops, rice and communal property in all cooperative based so as to further raise and improve the people's livelihood. As persons with great responsibility toward the nation and the people's livelihood, our revolutionary cadres are determined to continue to fight resolutely, making all sacrifices and bringing their revolutionary energy into full play, and to join with the masses at all times, sharing weal and woe with them and helping them in all undertakings to improve the livelihood of the people and defend democratic Kampuchea and make it prosperous in all fields, by leaps and bounds along the line of independence and self-reliance advocated by our KCP.

ARMED STRUGGLE AGAINST THE VIETNAMESE ENEMY

2300 15 Jul 78 BK
2300 15 Jul 78 BK

that, in its entirety: "Our Kampuchean Revolutionary Army Is Determined To Smash Forever the US and its Friends' Stand of Aggression, Expansionism and Annexationism"]

Now our Revolutionary Army combatants are the sons and daughters of the poor people and the purest and most loyal armed instrument of the dictatorship of our KCP.

Continuously indoctrinated and trained by the KCP, they have clearly realized that those who commit aggression against Kampuchea and who have undermined and massacred the Kampuchean people are the enemies of the Kampuchean nation. Our Revolutionary Army has the duty to smash and wipe them out to the last man.

With this correct and clearcut view and stand, our Revolutionary Army combatants have made all kinds of sacrifices, offering their physical and moral strength and even their blood and lives to uphold the combat banner and smash and exterminate the enemy aggressors of all stripes, particularly the aggressor, expansionist and annexationist Vietnamese enemy and their traitorous agents--their out-and-out running dogs. As a result of this, under the wise and correct leadership of the KCP our Revolutionary Army handed most stinging and ignominious defeats to the aggressor, expansionist and annexationist Vietnamese armed forces on 6 January 1978 and on subsequent dates when they dared to stick their heads into our country.

Therefore, the great 6 January 1978 victory--a historic victory--and various subsequent victories over the aggressor, expansionist and annexationist Vietnamese enemy have been possible thanks to the great sacrifices of our heroic Revolutionary Army and are directly attributable to the outstanding achievements and feats of arms displayed by our heroic Revolutionary Army combatants who fought most persistently and arduously in the past.

Through these great and brilliant victories, our Kampuchean Revolutionary Army has firmly preserved and held high the banner of national independence, sovereignty, dignity and territorial integrity and the banner of independence, mastery, self-reliance and self-determination of our Kampuchean Nation and people; and has ignominiously smashed the Vietnamese banners of aggression, expansionism and annexationism, of "Indochina federation", and of "one party, one country and one people".

However, the Vietnamese are extremely stubborn. Despite their stinging and ignominious military defeats, they continue to carry out aggression, subversion and espionage activities against our country and to make attempts to stage coups d'etat to overturn our Democratic Kampuchea. Nevertheless, our heroic Revolutionary Army under the wise and correct leadership of the KCP has unfailingly smashed and destroyed them every time they have come in or instigated coup attempts.

In June, particularly from 15 through 29 June, the Vietnamese tried to save face by rounding up the remnants of their forces which had survived previous defeats and sending them to invade Kampuchean territory and sow crimes and destruction on the villages, crops and ricefields of the Kampuchean people in a most ferocious, barbarous and fascist manner.

This has made our Kampuchean Revolutionary Army and Kampuchean people and the world's independence- and justice-loving people better aware of the fact that the Vietnamese are not in the least revolutionary and that Vietnam is not a socialist and nonaligned country at all.

Therefore, our Revolutionary Army combatants--well tempered and tried through repeated battles to smash and wipe out the Vietnamese aggressors and their running dog agents, handing them successive serious and ignominious defeats every time they stick up their heads--have become more indignant and more resolved to crush and inflict heavier defeats on the aggressor, expansionist and annexationist Vietnamese enemy and their partisans.

In sum, burning with national and class hatred for the Vietnamese aggressors, our heroic Kampuchean Revolutionary Army, under the wise and correct leadership of the KCP, has made enormous sacrifices and has held high the combat banner to smash and expose their stand of aggression; expansionism and annexationism against Kampuchea.

The Vietnamese attempted to stage coups d'etat overturning Democratic Kampuchea and were completely defeated in the process. When they stubbornly launched invasions of Kampuchean territory, they once again tasted defeat. They have failed in all fields--military, political, economic, financial and diplomatic--in their aggression against Kampuchea and in their attempts to win support at home and abroad.

The Vietnamese have thus suffered stinging defeats thanks to the great achievements and feats of arms of our heroic Kampuchean Revolutionary Army combatants whose patriotism is beyond question, whose proletarian stand is solid and whose struggle to annihilate enemies of all stripes is most resolute and courageous.

Our Revolutionary Army combatants have clearly instilled in their minds the view that despite their serious and ignominious defeats, the Vietnamese have not abandoned their criminal, dirty and ugly intention of swallowing up Kampuchea and forcing it into the Vietnamese-puppet Indochina federation.

Therefore, as the party's outstanding proletarian army and its purest and most loyal armed instrument of dictatorship, our Revolutionary Army is determined to constantly heighten revolutionary vigilance and to make ultimate sacrifices in order to exterminate and wipe out from our national society the enemies of all stripes--particularly the aggressor, expansionist and annexationist Vietnamese enemies and their running dog agents--so as to protect forever our Kampuchean territory, revolutionary gains and the Kampuchean race.

EDITORIAL ON DEFENSE OF NATION, PRESERVATION OF RACE

BK180528Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 17 Jul 78 BK

[Station editorial: "Continue To Crush the Enemies of All Stripes for the Defense of Our Country and Preservation of Our Kampuchean Race Forever"]

[Text] At the end of 1977 and the beginning of 1978 we engaged in a most vigorous and fierce battle against the enemies of all stripes, particularly the expansionist and annexationist Vietnamese aggressors and their supporters along the Kampuchea-Vietnam border.

From the political, military, economic and diplomatic points of view, it was our most vigorous and massive struggle. However, when we compare our situation with that of the enemy, we can see that they are as different as heaven and earth. We Kampuchean people and members of the Revolutionary Army, under the wise and correct leadership of the KCP, maintain our stands of independence, sovereignty, self-reliance and self-determination.

We are advancing and smashing all the obstacles barring our path. The enemies, particularly the expansionist and annexationist Vietnamese aggressors and their supporters, who hold the banner of aggression, expansion and annexation, are heading towards their final doom.

Thinking that they would have the advantage, the Vietnamese and their supporters sent several divisions of their armed forces to launch an aggressive offensive against our territory. But, we dealt them hammer blows. They fell and still cannot get up. They are now suffering from those shattering blows and heading towards even worse misery.

As a result, we scored extremely great victories and can now completely defend our territorial integrity. The Vietnamese have not been able to annex one square inch of our territory. Not even a small part of our territory, whether in the forests, plains, ricefields or farms, has been taken.

As for the Vietnamese, not only have they been unable to annex our territory, but they have also suffered grave defeats politically, militarily, economically and diplomatically. Their people are fleeing the towns to avoid serving with troops fighting and dying in Kampuchea. Their soldiers are panic-stricken and defecting from the army. They are starved and eat only rice gruel and bran. They are becoming more and more isolated in the world. This great defeat is unprecedented in the history of Vietnam.

However, everyone knows from experience that despite such heavy defeats, the expansionist and annexationist Vietnamese aggressors will never abandon their ignominious and criminal designs. Their designs are different from those of the imperialists and colonialists of the old era. Vietnam seeks not only to enslave our territory but also to make our territory its own. It will turn our territory into its own, as it did in Kampuchea Kraom. After swallowing our territory, it will not let our Kampuchean race remain. It will turn our Kampuchean people into Vietnamese within a certain period of time.

While maintaining their ignominious and criminal designs and clamoring about special friendship and solidarity, peaceful negotiations and recognition of the border line, Vietnam and its supporters continue to commit acts of provocation and encroachment. They shell, strafe and bomb our territory and send commandoes and spies to carry out espionage, sabotage and subversive acts and to destroy our property and kill the people in the border area. Vietnam and its supporters are thus the most aggressive and arrogant of enemies. We have a clear view and understanding of this. We realize that we are the winners and have taken the initiative when struggling against the enemy. The enemy is certainly plummeting toward its final doom.

Since we were able to smash the enemy to pieces in the past, we are convinced that now and in the future we will be able to inflict more crushing blows on it. Therefore, we must continue to struggle resolutely to smash and wipe out the enemies of all stripes who dare to commit aggression against us. In particular, we must smash, wipe out and inflict an even more ignominious and heavy defeat on the expansionist and annexationist Vietnamese aggressors and their supporters.

We must fight as the winners. We must fight them and prevent them from carrying out acts of penetration, encroachment and aggression against our territory. If we can attach and inflict a heavier defeat on them, we will be able to defend our country even better. By so doing, our democratic Kampuchea will be able to stand tall with its full independence and sovereignty. Our Kampuchean race will then be everlasting and the winner.

BRIEFS

IRON-CASTING FACTORIES--Revolutionary workers at the iron casting factories in Phnom Penh are striving to fulfill all their tasks. The "Dor 1" Factory produces kapok crackers, cotton gins, animal feed grinders, presses for making pills, lamps, pharmaceutical filters, alcohol distillers, sterilizers, water tanks, boilers and pots and pans; the "Dor 2" Factory produces rice threshing machines, drills and other tools; the "Dor 3" Factory produces lathes, saws, planes, pliers and so forth; the "Dor 4" and "Dor 5" factories produce door keys, nails and screw drivers; the "Dor 6" and "Dor 7" factories produce water pumps, large rice threshing machines, saws, hoes, shovels and so forth; the "Dor 8" and "Dor 9" factories produce all kinds of utility items, nuts and bolts, thread lifting machines and thread starching machines. All of these implements have been supplied to the cooperative peasants throughout the country, particularly those in the border area. [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 5 Jul 78 BK]

KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN, SOUPHANOUVONG GREET FOREIGN LEADERS ON NATIONAL DAY

Cuban Uprising Anniversary

BK260408Y Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 26 Jul 78 BK

[Text of 25 July greetings message from Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and LPDR premier, and Souphanouvong, president of the LPDR and the Supreme People's Council, to Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of Cuban Communist Party Central Committee and president of the Council of State and the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, and Blas Roca Calderio, president of the Cuban National Assembly, on 25th anniversary of the Cuban uprising]

[Text] Dear comrades: On the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the attack on the Moncada barracks by the Cuban revolutionary armed forces, on behalf of the LPRP, the Lao Supreme People's Council, the Government of the LPDR and the Lao people, we are pleased to convey to you and, through you, to the Cuban Communist Party and to the National Assembly, revolutionary government and people of Cuba warm salutations and wholehearted greetings.

The attack on the Moncada barracks on 26 July 1953 marked a significant turning point in the victorious struggle of the Cuban people against the neocolonialist administration of the North American imperialists and their lackey, the Batista dictatorial clique. It created favorable conditions for the Cuban people to achieve complete victory in their revolutionary struggle on 1 January 1959.

Since the Moncada attack, despite the fact that the North American imperialists and the counterrevolutionaries have carried out provocations, intervention, aggression and an economic blockade against Cuba, the heroic Cuban people, under the clear-sighted and resolute leadership of the Cuban Communist Party led by Comrade Fidel Castro, promoting and expanding their tradition of heroic and indomitable revolutionary struggle and their spirit of perseverance and industriousness in engaging in labor, have scored many glorious successes in securing, promoting and expanding the revolutionary fruits and have led the Cuban nation to firmly advance from one victory to another along the path of socialism. At present, socialist Cuba--the first land of freedom in the Western Hemisphere--has become a bright beacon of revolution in that region.

The glorious successes and model achievements of the Cuban people in building socialism, in firmly and resolutely implementing their revolutionary foreign policy and in positively carrying out their proletarian international cause have daily raised the status and role of the Republic of Cuba to ever higher levels. They constitute a vigorous encouragement to and motivation for the various nations to carry out the struggle against imperialism, old and new colonialism and international reactionary powers and for independence, democracy and social progress. They also constitute a significant contribution to the strengthening of the revolutionary and socialist forces in the world.

As close comrades-in-arms, the Lao people are jubilant over the victories of the fraternal Cuban people and consider them as their own. We are elated to see that the comradeship, fraternal relations and cooperation between Laos and Cuba have developed daily and been gloriously fruitful. We pledge to do our best to maintain, promote and expand the aforementioned fine relations of friendship on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

We wish the fraternal Cuban people new and greater successes in implementing the resolution of the first congress of the Cuban Communist Party to build Cuba into a strong and prosperous socialist country. May the fraternal friendship and militant solidarity between the peoples of Laos and Cuba last forever.

Polish Anniversary

BK220943Y Vientiane KPL in English 0902 GMT 22 Jul 78 BK

[Text] Vientiane, 22 Jul (KPL)--Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and prime minister; and Souphanouvong, president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and of the Lao Supreme People's Council, yesterday sent warm congratulations to Polish leaders on the 34th anniversary of the Polish national day.

In a joint message sent to Edward Gierek, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party; Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council; and Piotr Jaroszewicz, chairman of the Council of Ministers, the Lao leaders said:

"In World War Two, Poland was victim of brutal aggression by the German fascists. However, the Polish people, with their tradition of valiant struggle and with coordination and assistance from the Soviet Red Army, defeated the fascists, completely liberating the country and taking it to socialism. Over the past 30 years, under the leadership of the Polish United Workers Party, the industrious and creative Polish people have, with the assistance of the Soviet Union, recorded brilliant achievements in national construction, thus turning the war ravaged Poland into a developed country with advanced science and technology, fine culture and art and powerful national defence. Its people's living has constantly improved. These achievements have contributed to strengthening the forces of peace, progress and socialism in the world, and constantly heightening Poland's role in the international arena. We warmly welcome these achievements of the Polish people and consider them as our own.

"We take this opportunity to express sincere thanks to the Polish people for their support and assistance to our revolution. We hope that the friendship and cooperation on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism between Laos and Poland will further strengthen and flourish. May the Polish people under the leadership of the Polish United Workers Party headed by Comrade Edward Gierek record still greater achievements in the implementation of the Fourth 5-Year Plan adopted by the 7th Congress of the Polish United Workers Party.

"May the fraternal friendship and militant solidarity between the two parties and peoples of Laos and Poland strengthen and develop further." On this occasion, Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Phoun Sipaseut also sent a message of greetings to Polish Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek.

PHOUN SIPASEUT SENDS GREETINGS MESSAGE TO POLISH COUNTERPART

BK221502Y Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 22 Jul 78 BK

[Foreign Minister Phoun Sipaseut 22 July greetings message to Polish Foreign Affairs Minister Emil Wojtaszek on occasion of 34th founding anniversary of Polish People's Republic]

[Text] To Comrade Emil Wojtaszek, foreign affairs minister of the Polish People's Republic, Warsaw:

On the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the founding of the Polish People's Republic, I have the honor to convey my warm congratulations to you, Comrade, and through you, to the fraternal Polish Government and people.

Since the founding of the Polish People's Republic, the Polish people, under the leadership of the Polish United Workers Party and with the assistance of the USSR, have built and transformed their country into a developing, socialist state with modern industry and agriculture, advanced science and technology, fine culture and art and powerful national defense while constantly improving the people's living conditions. These brilliant achievements have contributed to strengthening the socialist system as well as the struggle of many nations for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress.

On this occasion, on behalf of the Lao Government and people and myself, I wish you good health so that you may successfully contribute to the tasks of national construction and lead the people in implementing the 5-year plan adopted by the Seventh Congress of the Polish United Workers Party. May the fraternal friendship and militant solidarity between the two countries and peoples of Laos and Poland strengthen and develop.

Vientiane, 21 July 1978

[Signed] Phoun Sipaseut, vice premier and foreign affairs minister of the LPDR.

THAI FOREIGN MINISTRY DELEGATION STOPS IN VIENTIANE EN ROUTE TO SRV

BK250336Y Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 25 Jul 78 BK

[Text] A delegation of the Foreign Ministry of the Kingdom of Thailand headed by His Excellency Deputy Foreign Minister Wong Phonnikon stopped off in Vientiane yesterday afternoon on its way from Bangkok to the SRV for a friendly visit to that country. The Thai Foreign Ministry delegation was received and seen off at Wattai Airport by Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Khamphai Boupha and a number of cadres concerned.

His Excellency Set Herabat, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Thailand to Laos; Dinh Nho Liem, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SRV to Laos; and a number of staff members of the two embassies also welcomed the delegation at the airport.

HOUA PHAN PROVINCIAL DELEGATION VISITS VIETNAM'S THANH HOA PROVINCE

BK240942Y Vientiane KPL in English 0915 GMT 24 Jul 78 BK

[Text] Vientiane, 24 Jul (KPL)--A delegation of Houa Phan Province of Laos led by Khamphou, member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Committee of Houa Phan, recently paid a friendly visit to Vietnam's Thanh Hoa Province and attended celebrations of the first anniversary of the signing of the treaties between the two countries.

The delegation arrived in Hanoi on July 20 to visit the Vietnamese capital where it paid a floral tribute at the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum and visited the late president's house. The delegation called on the Vietnam-Laos Friendship Association, and visited an exhibition on the special relationship between Vietnam and Laos and the Vietnamese Revolution Museum.

Tran Huu Duc, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and president of the Vietnam-Laos Friendship Association, and members of the executive committee of the association warmly received the delegation. Khammu Sipaseut, third secretary at the embassy of the Lao People's Democratic Republic in Hanoi, was also at the reception. The delegation returned to Thanh Hoa on July 22.

1978 ROAD BUILDING, REPAIRING ACTIVITIES NOTED

BK240940Y Vientiane KPL in English 0909 GMT 24 Jul 78 BK

[Text] Vientiane, 24 Jul (KPL)--One thousand, nine hundred kilometres of motor roads and 100 bridges were repaired and 47 roads totalling 330 kilometres and 90 new bridges were built in Laos in the first half of this year. Vientiane Province took the lead in this work. One hundred and sixty more kilometres of roads were opened to traffic, including an all-weather road linking Vang Vieng and Sanakham districts. The builders, overcoming difficulties, finished this road and 41 bridges 119 days ahead of schedule, thus saving almost 5 million kip. With the help of the state, the Vientiane communications service also asphalted 17 kilometres of newly-built roads and 3 kilometres of old ones.

Luang Prabang Province has also fulfilled its half-year plan in road construction and repair. Dozens of kilometres of new roads were built, connecting highways with important economic areas of the province. At the same time, many trunk roads were improved and important sluices and bridges were repaired. In Luang Prabang provincial capital alone, almost 3 kilometres of roads and 11 bridges were repaired. The mountainous province of Houa Phan, apart from constructing new roads, asphalted and stoned dozens of kilometres of old ones, thus ensuring uninterrupted traffic in the rainy season.

Over the past 6 months, transport has been stepped up. Transport teams of the centre and provinces have transported 62,100 tons of goods, including 54,900 tons carried by land and 7,100 on waterways. Passenger transport has also made significant progress. In Vientiane alone, passenger freight by buses totalled 2 million in the first half of this year. Over the past 6 months, the air service has operated regularly in service of the people's movement and economic development.

KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN SPEAKS AT NATIONAL TEACHERS CONFERENCE

BK260523Y Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 26 Jul 78 BK

[Text] On the morning of 24 July Premier Kaysone Phomvihan visited and talked with teachers attending the National Teachers Conference at the National Educational Research Center in Vientiane. The premier was welcomed by the committee organizing the conference and by the teachers in attendance.

In an address to the conference, Premier Kaysone Phomvihan expressed best wishes to the teachers and on behalf of the party Central Committee and the government, praised the brilliant achievements scored by the cadres and teachers during the past academic year. He then discussed the development of our Lao revolution over the past 2 years or so and pointed out enemy schemes and various difficulties which have obstructed its development.

He stressed: Our party, state and people must strengthen their determination in order to successfully build socialism in this initial phase. First and foremost, it is necessary to maintain proper socialist production relations in the national economy, to further develop the socialist production force, to manifest the right to collective mastership of the laboring people in all branches of work, and to eliminate capitalism. The premier continued: Everyone must profoundly understand the spirit of the various resolutions of the party Central Committee, which say that education must go one step ahead of other tasks. After explaining the role of education in socialist revolution, the premier thoroughly explained our party's five-point educational program. The premier's talks with the teachers were lengthy, and the conference proceeded in an atmosphere of happiness and great activity from beginning to end.

REPORTAGE ON SRV VICE FOREIGN MINISTER PHAN HIEN'S VISIT

Meeting With Kriangsak

BK251502Y Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 25 Jul 78 BK

[Text] SRV Vice Foreign Minister Phan Hien, accompanied by Vietnamese Ambassador to Thailand Hoang Bao Son, today at 1330 called on Prime Minister Gen Kriangsak at Government House.

The prime minister and the SRV vice foreign minister share a common desire to see the countries of this region enjoy peace and prosperity for the sake of the happiness of their people. They noted the growing relations between Thailand and the SRV, which have agreed on commercial and technical exchanges as well as exchanges in other areas for the common benefit of both countries. The SRV vice foreign minister also reaffirmed his country's efforts to take back the large number of Vietnamese refugees now residing in Thailand in order to alleviate the burden Thailand is shouldering. Also present at the meeting were Deputy Interior Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon, the secretary to the prime minister and the secretary general of the National Security Council.

After his 2-hour meeting with SRV Vice Foreign Minister Phan Hien at Government House, Prime Minister Gen Kriangsak Chamanan this afternoon told newsmen that they exchanged views on general topics, with emphasis on peaceful coexistence. No agreement was reached, he said. Asked whether the SRV vice foreign minister's idea of setting up a new organization [chattang ongkan khun mai] would not provide competition to ASEAN, the prime minister said: How could it? Cooperation is always possible with such an organization. Asked what the SRV vice foreign minister told him concerning other countries' reaction to this concept, the prime minister said every country agrees with the concept of a zone of peace.

Asked if the SRV vice foreign minister tried to convince Thailand to support his concept and about the Vietnamese concept of a zone of peace, the prime minister told newsmen that the Vietnamese vice foreign minister did not divulge any particulars but discussed seven or eight principles contained in his concept of a zone of peace. The prime minister said all of them are similar to the ASEAN concept of a zone of peace. Asked if it is necessary to set up a new grouping or a new organization, the prime minister declined to answer, saying that he would have to consult with the other ASEAN members first, since all ASEAN members must take the same stand.

Uppadit Interviewed on Talks

BK251503Y Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 25 Jul 78 BK

[Recorded 25 July interview with Foreign Minister Uppadit Pachariyangkun on his 25 July meeting with SRV Vice Foreign Minister Phan Hien]

[Text] [Uppadit] The Vietnamese minister stressed the success of his current trip to Japan, Australia, New Zealand, Singapore and Malaysia. When he first stopped over here, we had been told that he would visit only four countries, but now he has revealed that he has also visited Malaysia. He said that all the countries he visited told him that they want to be independent, to be left alone to pursue economic development, and to maintain good relations with other countries. There were none who did not want peace. Vietnam, too, wants peace. Therefore they were able to communicate with each other. He said he had been given a warm welcome by those countries and that they all had assured him of economic cooperation with Vietnam in the future.

He inquired of us about Ieng Sary's visit. He asked us how many days Ieng Sary has stayed here and what subjects were brought up during our discussion with Ieng Sary.

I told the Vietnamese minister what I already told the mass media representatives: That Thailand and Kampuchea had pledged to do their utmost to end the conflicts along their common border.

Further Uppadit Comments

BK260600Y Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 26 Jul 78 BK

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Uppadit Pachariyangkun told Vietnamese Vice Foreign Minister Phan Hien yesterday that Thailand and the other ASEAN countries wish to see the disputes in Indochina resolved peacefully through negotiations. The Vietnamese vice foreign minister said that the SRV has the same desire and that it is prepared to negotiate with the PRC on the conflicts between the two countries. The SRV has already suggested 8 August as a date to begin negotiations, but the PRC has yet to respond.

Mr Uppadit replied in the affirmative to a question as to whether Mr Phan Hien described to him the SRV's concept of a zone of peace in Southeast Asia. The foreign minister said that a zone of peace concept is a good thing, regardless of who proposes it. He noted that the zone of peace concept was introduced by ASEAN 11 years ago and that the concept is still valid today. Efforts should be continued to materialize it and to insure that it yields fruitful results. ASEAN countries still adhere to this concept and look forward to its successful implementation.

The foreign minister disclosed that he had informed the Vietnamese vice foreign minister that Thai Deputy Foreign Minister Wong Phonnikon is now visiting the SRV to strengthen Thai-Vietnamese relations. He expressed the hope that relations between the two countries will continue to improve.

POST Reports on Talks

BK260127Y Bangkok POST in English 26 Jul 78 pp 1, 3 BK

[Text] Vietnam's Vice Foreign Minister Phan Hien yesterday proposed to the Thai Government the formation of a zone of peace, genuine independence and genuine neutrality in Southeast Asia. He met Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan at Government House yesterday afternoon. After a 2-hour meeting with the Vietnamese visitor, the prime minister said:

"Most of the conversation centred on the zone proposal. Anyone has the right to have a concept but anyone who desires peace in the region should not have any problem. It should not be strange for anyone to have an idea for an organization that is almost like ASEAN. The problem is whether the new organisation can cooperate with the older organisation."

The conversation "was an exchange of ideas, he did not try to get us to join," General Kriangsak said. "He talked of the six to eight principles of the proposal. Actually, they are almost a copy of the ASEAN proposal. The only difference is that the Vietnamese proposal speaks only of independence, not freedom."

Asked if the Vietnamese "zone" could be joined with the ASEAN "zone", he said: "I cannot say anything. We in ASEAN have to consult with each other before saying anything." Asked if he would take up the matter with the other ASEAN governments, he said: "If there is time, I will. We already have our own 'zone of peace.' If they want to set up their own 'zone of peace' they should be able to do so."

Asked about repatriation of Vietnamese refugees who fled to Thailand during Indochina's struggle for independence against the French, General Kriangsak said: "He (Phan Hien) said that he would ask his government to expedite the matter and let it be completed as soon as possible." With the prime minister were Deputy Interior Minister Prem Tinsulanon; Air Marshal Sithi Sawetsila, secretary general of the National Security Council; General Phon Thanaphum, secretary general of the prime minister's office; and Dr Athit Urairat, adviser to the prime minister.

Phan Hien explained the Vietnamese "zone" proposal to reporters on his arrival at Don Muang Airport at 9:30 a.m. yesterday. He said the difference between the ASEAN zone and the Vietnamese zone is that the ASEAN one provides "for peace, freedom and neutrality" while the Vietnamese one calls for "peace, independence and genuine neutrality." He sidestepped questions on whether he supported the ASEAN "zone" idea. "We will have to analyse the desire of the people of the region," he said.

The Vietnamese "zone" has to be set up, he said, stage by stage and after consultations with all governments concerned. "We will discuss various methods. No one will force his idea on the rest," he added. He reported support for the Vietnamese idea from leaders he met in Japan, Australia, Singapore, and Malaysia. "No one has expressed opposition." The name of the Vietnamese-proposed zone "will be decided in consultations, but it should be an easy-to-understand one," Phan Hien went on. "It can be zone of peace, independence, freedom and neutrality, or peace and neutrality, or peace, order and progress."

Phan Hien later called on Foreign Minister Dr Uppadit Pachariyangkun at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Dr Uppadit suggested that Vietnam adopt the ASEAN concept of "peace freedom and neutrality" which, he said, has been in force for about 11 years "and still is and will continue to be enforceable." Dr Uppadit assured the visitor of Thailand's wish to befriend all neighbouring countries and ASEAN's desire to see conflicting problems in the region resolved by peaceful means.

PAPERS COMMENT ON VIETNAM'S PEACE ZONE CONCEPT

POST Editorial

BK260137Y Bangkok POST in English 26 Jul 78 p 6 BK

[Editorial: "Better Make It Clear"]

[Text] On the surface, the Vietnamese proposal for a regional "zone of peace, genuine independence and genuine neutrality" does not seem to be a bad idea. It also does not seem to conflict with the ASEAN proposal for a "zone of peace, freedom and neutrality" in Southeast Asia. However, we feel somewhat concerned that Vietnamese Vice Foreign Minister Phan Hien declined to say anything positive for the ASEAN idea.

At a press conference on his arrival, he cleverly side-stepped questions on what he thought of the ASEAN proposal. Because of the apparent similarities between the two "zone" versions, one would expect at the very least a statement approving the ASEAN objective with possibly a reservation that it did not fill the bill as desired by Hanoi. Neither the ASEAN allies nor Vietnam can have reason to oppose the suggestion that peace is needed in Southeast Asia. So, there can be no controversy about peace. Our government has stated time and time again that we are ready to live in peace with our neighbours, irrespective of the differences in our economic, political and social systems.

We even subscribe to the five principles of peaceful coexistence but so far Hanoi has not actually spelled out what it means by "peace". If there is no difference in interpretation, then the visiting vice foreign minister will create greater understanding by coming out openly for the ASEAN aspiration to achieve peace for the region. There is, however, a difference in the wording between the ASEAN and Vietnamese proposals as far as the political status of the "one" is concerned. The ASEAN nations call it "freedom" but the Vietnamese refer to it as "independence." In essence, the meaning of both words are synonymous. If we are genuinely interested in maintaining the independence and freedom of the countries and peoples of Southeast Asia, we should not quibble over semantics.

Different countries have different connotations about neutrality. Swiss neutrality differs from Austrian neutrality, Scandinavian neutrality, or Indian neutrality. Most of the "nonaligned" nations are only nonaligned to the United States. Many seem to be aligned with Soviet Russia. The concept of neutrality serves the purpose of the ASEAN countries if it keeps out all the major powers from political influence, but permits relations and trade on the basis of equality. Do the Vietnamese subscribe to this principle?

NATION REVIEW Editorial

BK260201Y Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 26 Jul 78 p 2 BK

[Editorial: "ASEAN Must Find Out if Indochina Will Be Stable"]

[Text] Vietnamese Vice Foreign Minister Phan Hien said here yesterday that the Vietnamese version of the zone of peace concept has been warmly welcomed in all the countries he visited. To say the least, this is deliberate untruth or gross distortion of fact since no ASEAN member will pay lip-service to any version other than the Kuala Lumpur declaration of the Zone of Peace, Freedom and Neutrality (Zopfan) made in November, 1971. ASEAN does not want several versions of Zopfan floating in the air as if the original concept was not good enough.

Mr Phan Hien is also talking about economic advancement and prosperity for Southeast Asia which are fundamental principles of ASEAN. The ASEAN members have had their own problems during the past couple of decades. The first regional organization, Maphilindo [Malaysia-Philippines-Indonesia Confederation], was still-born and second, ASA [Association of Southeast Asia], suffered infant mortality. The region has gone through a confrontation and it has survived the Sabah dispute. Much painstaking diplomacy was needed to create and stabilize ASEAN and certainly the members will not allow any disruptive influences either in ASEAN or in Zopfan.

If there are any problems in the geographic region of Southeast Asia, it is first the on-again, off-again fighting between Vietnam and Cambodia and, second, the cold war between Vietnam and China--in both instances Hanoi is involved. The thin end of the wedge of Hanoi's diplomacy vis-a-vis ASEAN came just before the ASEAN foreign ministers conference in Phatthaya last month when Vietnam wanted to change the word 'freedom' in Zopfan to 'genuine independence' clearly implying of course that ASEAN members did not have genuine independence. Now Mr Phan Hien, who has concluded an extensive tour of the region, wants Vietnam and ASEAN members to sit down and talk about Zopfan in several meetings and even thinks that the name of the concept could be changed. The point he made was that there should be several meetings before Zopfan would become a reality. We do understand Hanoi's interest in Zopfan considering the important fact that it has to be guaranteed by the United States, Soviet Union and China and if Vietnam subscribes to Zopfan and if it is guaranteed by China, she will have nothing to fear from the present confrontation. But ASEAN members are not interested in any other version, a change in concept, or even a change in name.

It has been repeatedly said that ASEAN will welcome all countries of Southeast Asia as members, irrespective of ideology, but that cannot be accomplished overnight or even in a short period if Vietnam starts coming up with its own versions and wants to hold meetings on alterations. Further it is also imperative for ASEAN members to find out what is really going on in Indochina--whether there will be stability there and what will be the eventual result of the feud between China and Vietnam or the one between Vietnam and Cambodia. While talking of peace, it is good to remember that present unrest is in Indochina and not among the members of ASEAN.

LEADERS TALK TO AUSTRALIA'S MACKELLAR ON REFUGEES

BK220151Y Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 22 Jul 78 pp 1, 3 BK

[Text] Thailand may soon take charge of the selection of Indochinese refugees for resettlement abroad in order to stop third countries from taking only "the cream of the crop" from refugee camps in Thailand.

Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan said yesterday, "Thailand may have to handle the selection, otherwise Thailand would end up in a very difficult position." Third countries that have accepted Indochinese for resettlement took away only "the good ones" from refugee camps in Thailand, Gen Kriangsak pointed out. There are about 115,000 refugees from Indochinese countries in temporary asylum in Thailand. "And the burden of accommodation of these refugees is setting heavier by the day," Gen Kriangsak said. Although we have humanitarian consideration at heart, we have to find some way out of this predicament," he added.

Gen Kriangsak went on to discuss the necessity of dispersing the refugees to smaller camps and temporary resettlement areas so that closer supervision could be effectively maintained. He also indicated that those with no prospect of resettlement abroad may be sent to temporary resettlement areas so that they could work to earn their living.

Australia's minister for immigration and ethnic affairs, Mr Michael MacKellar called on Gen Kriangsak at Government House yesterday morning, and the two talked on the refugee problem for about 90 minutes. Gen Kriangsak raised Thailand's standing complaint about third countries taking away only those professionals and skilled labour--the so-called "cream of the crop"--during his talks with Mr MacKellar. He also told Mr MacKellar he was unhappy to see those refugees crowding in camps doing practically nothing day after day.

In a statement released by the Australian Information Service in Bangkok after the Kriangsak-MacKellar meeting, Gen Kriangsak was reported to have committed Thailand to continue its efforts to receive refugees. "However, he stressed that the burden could not be carried alone for much longer as it was stretching Thailand's economy to the limit," the statement said. Mr MacKellar, the statement added, said that Thailand and Australia would be uniting with other ASEAN governments in promoting a widening response by the international community to the resettlement of Indochinese refugees.

In a following press conference, Mr MacKellar said that the Australian Government would amend its criteria for the selection of Indochinese refugees for resettlement. The amendment would be based on his assessment of his first-hand information obtained during his visits to five refugee camps in Thailand this week. However, he maintained that the present selection criteria of his government had nothing inappropriate. The chief criteria are that refugees must have family relationship with Indochinese already resettled in Australia; and that if not they must have had special relationship (such as had been employed) with the Australian Government. Mr MacKellar said his discussion with Gen Kriangsak on the selection of refugees went without being specific in term of countries involved.

Asked what would be the response of Australia if Thailand stepped in to control the selection of refugees, Mr MacKellar indicated in his reply that such initiative would be unacceptable to his country. He said Australia must obtain the right to decide on who would be allowed in for resettlement. He also added that "I do not anticipate that problem."

During the current fiscal year which started on July 1, Australia is accepting 9,000 Indo-chinese for resettlement. And Mr MacKellar disclosed that about 7,000 of this quota would be taken from those "boat people" in Malaysia. This decision, he explained, was based on "domestic consideration" and "international response" to the overall refugee problem. The "domestic consideration," said one Australian diplomat after the press conference, was the growing criticism against the Australian Government for failing to stop the "boat people" from landing on the Australian shore without going through proper immigration process. By taking the "boat people" from Malaysia, Australia would at least have a chance to process the refugees and thus stop the "armada of refugees" from landing in Australia with their sick people and livestock, the diplomat pointed out.

When Mr MacKellar called on Foreign Minister Uppadit Pachariyangkun in the afternoon, he showed his interest in how Thailand has been dealing with "boat people" cases. He was reported to have told Mr Uppadit that he had learned from his conversation with refugees and officials working in refugee camps that reports about VD spreading among refugees here were untrue. Reports that Thailand had turned away "boat people" in grave distress on the open sea were also largely exaggerated, he was reported as saying.

Uppadit Comments on Talks

BK220429Y Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 21 Jul 78 BK

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Uppadit Pachariyangkun on 21 July granted an interview to newsmen following his discussions with visiting Australian Immigration Minister MacKellar.

He told newsmen they discussed the problem of refugees, because Australia is interested in the problem and the Australian minister is visiting Thailand to inspect refugee camps. The Australian minister has already visited five such camps in various provinces and has achieved a broader understanding of the refugee problem. He also realized that, contrary to some misunderstandings in Australia that Thailand has always tried to push displaced people out. Thailand has, in fact, fully and correctly assisted those people, including the boat people. Australia, the foreign minister explained, is interested in the problem of those boat people, since some of them have arrived in Darwin, Australia, and caused problems concerning illegal entry. A procedure will have to be developed to legalize their entry. In this connection, the Australian minister is making his current trip to various countries, including Thailand, to see how the problem should be tackled. The Australian minister also informed Uppadit that Australia will accept 9,000 refugees for resettlement in Australia this year. This quota will include refugees from Thailand, but a study will still have to be made to fix the number to be taken from Thailand.

Foreign Minister Uppadit said he stressed to the Australian immigration minister that the refugee problem is of international concern and should not be thought of as a problem to be attended to by any particular country. Developed or wealthy countries, he noted, should give more attention to the problem. He pointed out that Thailand has always given assistance to refugees for humanitarian reasons. To date Thailand has accepted a total of 110,000 refugees. Meanwhile, the amount of aid received to feed and shelter those refugees is still comparatively low. Thailand is therefore shouldering the heaviest burden.

Thailand wants more refugees to be resettled in third countries. He suggested that, in order to effectively tackle the refugee problem, third countries, or any rich countries wishing to give assistance, should cooperate and coordinate their effort under the supervision of an international organization, such as the UN High Commissioner for Refugees' Office, instead of diversifying their effort here and there.

Asked which countries besides Australia wished to take refugees from Thailand for resettlement, Foreign Minister Uppadit said several other countries expressed offers to take more of those refugees, including France and the United States. The foreign minister said he will raise the problem for discussion with the United States during the U.S.-ASEAN dialog in Washington scheduled for 2-4 August, since the problem of the refugees is also an economic and social problem. The U.S.-ASEAN dialog will discuss economic and trade cooperation and investment, he explained. Concerning the UN high commissioner for refugees' aid in the future, Foreign Minister Uppadit said he still did not know exactly how much has involved, because it depends on the amount of aid donated by various countries. Most countries prefer donating money instead of accepting refugees for resettlement, he noted.

SEPARATE TRADE MISSIONS TO DPRK, ROK PLANNED

BK220253Y Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 22 Jul 78 p 6 BK

[Text] Commerce Minister Prok Amaranan will lead a trade delegation to North Korea in order to establish a trade agreement late next month or early September, an authoritative source disclosed yesterday. The source said that Thailand and North Korea have been trading for a long time on a small scale and it is expected that the implementation of a trade agreement will further expand trade between the two countries. Though the exact date of the visit has yet to be fixed, the source said that most of the delegates will be government officials and a few from the private sector.

"I don't think that the private sector can make purchase agreements with Korean traders this time because the negotiations between representatives of both governments will be mainly on the trading procedure. Furthermore, various technical problems concerning goods transportation and customs procedure have to be settled before actual purchase and shipment are made," stated the source. He believed that apart from a trade agreement, the authorities concerned will also discuss terms of payment.

The source also disclosed that Minister Nam Phunwatthu is expected to lead a trade team to South Korea with whom Thailand maintains good trade relations. The visit will follow Mr Prok's visit to North Korea. Meanwhile, General Manager of Grant International Co. Mr Prasit Potnasuthon said that he will also accompany the trade team to North Korea. He said further that he planned to visit this country before the official visit to pave the way for the negotiations.

Despite the negotiations on the establishment of a trade agreement, Mr Prasit disclosed that he will contact Korean authorities over the export of cement products to Thailand at a "friendly" price. Without disclosing the price of the products, the general manager stated that the price of cement will be cheaper than that imported from Japan and Taiwan. Mr Prasit is the long-time coordinator between Korean and Thai traders and he has a good reputation over trade with both Koreas. "We expect to export sugar, flour and other agricultural goods," said Mr Prasit. The commerce minister is now preparing the trade agreement and is listing products to be exported and imported.

SECOND HO CHI MINH CITY FORCE SENT TO CAMBODIAN FRONT

BK251315Y Ho Chi Minn City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1200 GMT 25 Jul 78 BK

[Text] A second group of the Ho Chi Minh City armed forces has been assigned to fight alongside the armed forces and people in Tay Ninh Province to defend the border. Immediately upon setting foot in the staging area, the cadres and combatants of the group stabilized their living conditions and achieved combat readiness.

On 22 and 23 July the Kampuchean reactionaries infiltrated our territory in an attempt to nibble at a border area in Village X in Tay Ninh Province. With a determination to win victories in their very first battle, the second group closely coordinated with friendly units in dealing appropriate punitive counterblows to the invading reactionaries. The combatants of the second group firmly maintained their positions, won resounding victories in their first battle and coordinated with friendly units in decimating an enemy battalion.

NAVAL GROUP HELPS DEFEAT CAMBODIANS 20-26 JUNE

BK261049Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1300 GM 25 Jul 78 BK

[Excerpts] Determined to properly punish the Kampuchean armed forces invading our fatherland, the cadres and combatants of the M naval group from 20 to 26 June coordinated with other units [words indistinct], annihilated 142 enemy soldiers and captured many weapons and much ammunition, thus firmly defending the border.

CAMBODIAN SOLDIER DENOUNCES PHNOM PENH REGIME

BK251114Y Hanoi International Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 25 Jul 78 BK

["Denunciation Against the Criminal Policies of the Cambodian Powerholders Against the Cambodian People, Chinese Citizens and Vietnam" by captured Cambodian Soldier (Duc Sanh Hong)--recorded]

[Summary] I belong to the 290th Division of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Army, having volunteered as a combatant in February 1975. From my own experience I would like to tell you about developments in Kampuchea.

"The people suffer terribly from hard labor, lack of food and repressive rule. They do not have enough rice to eat. There are no markets and no currency. The people are denied ownership of bicycles and radio sets. Buddhism has been suppressed and the temples have been transformed into granaries or hospitals.

"Young men and young women are drafted into mobile units to work in the countryside. They are rarely allowed to visit their parents even when the latter are seriously ill. These young people also do not have enough to eat. Everyone has to eat in communal kitchens where there is an authorized ration of 200 grams of rice per head per meal. Anybody who dares to cook his own meal is punished if caught."

In the army a propaganda campaign asserts that Vietnam is the sworn enemy of Kampuchea and that Vietnam is committing aggression against Kampuchea. Food is also rationed in the army, with each soldier receiving two cans of rice per day. When the unit succeeds in an attack against Vietnam the men are given pork and fish for lunch. If the attack fails, nothing is given. The regime claims that we should implement a stand of self-reliance.

Clothes, cigarettes and other materials are distributed to the soldiers only after they have achieved some military victory over Vietnam. The majority of men fighting in Kampuchea are demoralized and are forced into battle at gunpoint.

"The military equipment used by the Kampuchean forces is supplied by China. We are armed with Chinese weapons--AK rifles, armored cars, 105-mm, 120-mm and 130-mm cannon and antiaircraft guns. The rank and file are often told not to be afraid of Vietnam because Vietnam is not better armed than we and unable to manufacture arms. Our country is also incapable of producing weapons, but we enjoy China's support. If our army does not defeat Vietnam, China will send troops to help us.

"Regarding munitions, the officers often told us to be thrifty and save as much ammunition as possible to fight Vietnam. In using the armored cars they boasted that Chinese-made armored cars do not catch fire. To stop them one must shoot at and destroy their tracks. Nobody can set them on fire. They always boast about the superiority of their Chinese-made armored cars.

"An uprising by our people--and especially our soldiers--against the power holders took place at Kanchriech, Kamchay Mea, Svay Anto, Prey Vang, Kaoh Ta Cho, Prek, Boeng K'ek and Neak Luong. (Ta Phoem) is the leader of this uprising. We were told that (Ta Phoem) wanted freedom; that he wanted to salvage buddhism; that he wanted to topple the KCP and put Kampuchea under Vietnamese control.

"To crack down on the rebels they used Chinese materials and especially armored cars and artillery, including a number of light weapons. They accused those who refused to fight against Vietnam of betraying the country, of serving Vietnam's interests and surrendering to Vietnam. They jailed or killed the hardcore leaders. To suppress the people's uprising they used a separate force. I was at the front and had nothing to do with it."

Their propaganda machinery has been set rolling on Vietnam's committing aggression against us and being our sworn enemy. They keep telling us that Vietnam persecutes Kampuchean people. However, I have witnessed with my own eyes that this is not true.

"I had to fight Vietnam under duress. Many who refused were harshly punished. I see that Vietnam loves Kampuchea like a blood brother. Since being captured I have received nothing but good treatment. I was told that if captured I would be tortured or even killed, but my captors dressed my wounds and treated me well."

Regarding the fate of Chinese residents in the towns and markets I have this to say: "The Chinese were forced to leave the towns after liberation, most of them empty handed as the Khmer Rouge told them that it was only a temporary measure. Many died from exhaustion and many others were drowned when crossing rivers. The Chinese were forced to till land in forested areas at Dambe and Prey Phka Dong. Being unaccustomed to hard labor and the difficult life, large numbers of them died from malaria and other diseases.

PHAM VAN DONG RECEIVES THAI GOVERNMENT DELEGATION

OW260803Y Hanoi VNA in English 0723 GMT 26 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 26 Jul (VNA)--Premier Pham Van Dong this morning received the visiting government delegation of the Kingdom of Thailand led by Deputy Foreign Minister Wong Phonnikon. Present at the reception was Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs Nguyen Xuan. Thai Ambassador Dr Keson Sinthuwanon was also present.

Premier Pham Van Dong welcomed the visit of the delegation and expressed the hope that the relations of friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and Thailand will constantly consolidate and develop. At the reception Deputy Foreign Minister Wong Phonnikon handed the Vietnamese premier a letter of Thai Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan. The reception took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

REFUGEES REPORT ON 'CONCENTRATION CAMPS' IN SRV

0W251907Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1846 GMT 25 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Macau, 25 Jul (AFP)--Tens of concentration camps had been established in South Vietnam holding between 88 to 1,000 people each, most of them soldiers of the former South Vietnam Government.

This was revealed by three men who spent some time in those camps. They were among the 122 refugees who arrived in this Portuguese province last night after a long voyage of six days and nights from Quang Ngai, about 120 miles from Danang.

Air Force Second Lieutenant Tran Uy Nam, 34, said he spent 15 months in the Taynaha camp near the Cambodian border and was forced to "Do all kind of work from breaking stones and cutting trees for wood." He said his family was allowed to visit him only once each two weeks and he was forced also to attend political sessions "Praising Russia and branding China as the real enemy of our country." Receiving his training in Randolph Air Force Base in Texas, Nam is here with his wife and their young son. They want to settle in the United States where Nam has an uncle working.

Navy Captain Tran Duy Tin, 32, and army Second Lieutenant Hoang Minh Tau, 32, were in another camp in South Vietnam. "We worked eight hours daily and some days nine without any pay. We had two meals per day, but both were not enough," Captain Tin said. Both men said they were not allowed to receive family visits. Tau spent six months there and Tin two years and six months. Tin fled to Macau together with his wife and their two children, while Tau was forced to leave behind in Ho Chi Minh City his wife and six children.

MORE ENTERPRISES BECOME STATE OWNED IN HO CHI MINH CITY

0W251709Y Hanoi VNA in English 0702 GMT 25 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 25 Jul--More than 50 enterprises privately owned or under provisional public management in Ho Chi Minh City have been converted into state-run or state-private establishments this year.

Thirty-three of these have been taken over by the state and the rest transformed into joint ventures. The state-private partnerships operate with more than 2,200 machines and some 1,500 workers.

HO CHI MINH CITY HOLDS CONGRESS OF YOUNG COMBATANTS

BK251623Y Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service 0500 GMT 22 Jul 78 BK

[Report on opening of Congress of Young Combatants in Ho Chi Minh City on 22 July--portions recorded]

[Summary] "Dear friends, this morning the command of the armed forces and the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union in Ho Chi Minh City solemnly opened a festive congress of the city's young combatants, the first of its kind.

"Attending today's congress were more than 400 young combatants representing units engaged in combat and in combat support for the defense of the fatherland as well as assault youth units and army units engaged in economic building. Also attending the congress and participating in its presidium were Comrade Vu Dinh Lieu, party Central Committee member, Ho Chi Minh City party committee deputy secretary and People's Committee chairman; Prof Nguyen Van Chi, chairman of the Ho Chi Minh City VFF committee; Maj Gen (Duong Tu Cam), deputy political officer of the 7th Military Region Command, as well as delegates from the Ho Chi Minh City Military Command, Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, Trade Union Federation and Women's Union."

On behalf of the congress presidium, Col (Tran Hai Phung), commander of the Ho Chi Minh City armed forces, read a report stressing the city's armed forces' achievements in defending the fatherland and maintaining public security and order in the city and praising assault youth forces for supporting combat activities in the recent past. He said:

[Begin recording] "After winning total victory in the anti-U.S. national salvation struggle, our country has entered an era of independence, freedom and socialism. The people in Ho Chi Minh City are also concentrating their strength and minds on carrying out socialist construction and transformation and developing the economy and culture while striving to build a firm and strong all-people national defense in order to defend the fatherland.

"Apart from the achievements in socialist construction and transformation, improving the people's livelihood, maintaining political security and social order and building new men and a new culture, our city has also recruited troops for the regular army. In 1976 and 1977 we overfulfilled the planned norms for troop recruitment set by the government. Thousands of youths--the children of people in Ho Chi Minh City--have become young combatants of the heroic VPA. On all battlefields in eastern Nam Bo; in almost all units in the 7th Military Region such as infantry, artillery, engineer, signal and technical units; in production units such as the Phuoc Long, Binh Long, La Nga, Dong Nai and An Ha bridge units; and in units subordinate to the Ho Chi Minh City Military Command, children of our city are present. This is a great source of pride for us.

"Trained in these great schools, the youths have rapidly developed in terms of health and physical constitution, become firm in their revolutionary stand and viewpoints, clearly confirmed their combat objectives, and grasped the military techniques and tactics, as well as various specialized techniques for carrying out productive labor and building the economy. Many comrades have become youth union members, party members and cadres at the grassroots level.

"To develop the Ho Chi Minh City's revolutionary traditions, our young combatants have struggled hard to build for themselves a revolutionary philosophy of life consistent with the army's revolutionary nature. They have enthusiastically trained themselves, fought bravely, worked enthusiastically and scored many achievements in all spheres. Our young combatants have achieved brilliant successes, and are thus worthy of being children of the city named after the respected and beloved Uncle Ho; they have always implemented his teaching 'Loyal to the party and the people, standing ready to fight and make sacrifices for the independence and freedom of the fatherland and for socialism, fulfilling all tasks, overcoming all difficulties, defeating all enemies!'

"Respected delegates, while our people are working enthusiastically to build the country, the reactionary Kampuchean Pol Pot-Ieng Sary ruling clique, incited and supported by the Chinese authorities, has sent troops to invade the southwestern border of our fatherland and most barbarously shoot and kill our compatriots. The combatants in the armed forces of the 7th Military Region, together with the border compatriots, are taking up rifles to counterattack the murderers, defending the territorial integrity of the fatherland and protecting the people's lives and property.

This is a very heavy, but very sacred and glorious task of our combatants and compatriots. The units charged with fighting to defend the border have staunchly counterattacked the enemy, prevented them from penetrating deep into our territory and inflicted heavy losses on them. We have outstandingly fought in many battles, annihilating one enemy battalion after another. We destroyed almost an entire enemy regiment in one week and captured large quantities of weapons and military equipment.

"Through fierce challenges on the battlefields and despite all kinds of privations, our cadres and combatants have clearly shown their revolutionary nature, their ardent patriotism and their high sense of responsibility to the party and the people, and are thus worthy to be part of the trustworthy army defending the fatherland and engaging in socialist construction." [applause] [end recording]

After reviewing the achievements of a number of young combatants in fighting to defend the fatherland and in combat support, Col (Tran Hai Phung) continued:

[Begin recording] "Our congress warmly praises the young combatants in the first battalion composed of regional companies from Thu Duc, Hoc Mon and Binh Chanh districts, who recently set out to fight to defend the border in Tay Ninh Province, for having outstandingly fulfilled their tasks, thus being worthy of the Ho Chi Minh City people's confidence. [applause]

"Our congress warmly commends the city's young combatants in the armed forces of the 7th Military Command for having overcome many difficulties, fighting bravely and winning merit through outstanding military exploits in killing the aggressors. [applause]

"Our congress warmly praises the armed people's public security forces for having fought bravely, conducting regular day and night guard activities at the forefront of the fatherland, and scoring glorious military exploits. [applause]

"Our congress warmly acclaims the young combatants of the regional companies in the 18 precincts and districts for striving to study and build their units conducting training exercises with fraternal units, participating in various tasks in their localities such as strengthening administration, fulfilling their military obligation, conducting propaganda activities among district civilians, and achieving combat readiness. [applause]

"Our congress praises the achievements of the young combatants in engineer companies and mine removal teams who fear no danger, perseveringly destroying or removing bombs and mines from each square meter of land, insuring safety for their compatriots to carry out agricultural production. They have removed mines to clear the way for military vehicles and artillery forces, insured safety for the infantry units and at the same time used enemy mines to annihilate the enemy while fighting to defend the border." [applause] [end recording]

Col (Tran Hai Phung) concluded: [Begin recording] "While our entire country is actively building socialism and carrying out socialist transformation, and when our entire people are selflessly working for national building, the Chinese authorities have fabricated a story about Vietnam's so-called ostracism of Hoa people in an attempt to create difficulties and obstacles to our national construction, carried out a sinister scheme to expand their influence, and backed the reactionary and treacherous Pol Pot-Teng Sary administration in waging the war with us.

"The people in our city are simultaneously carrying out production, construction and combat activities--standing combat ready. The people in our city are striving to firmly and strongly build all-people national defense forces in order to firmly defend the fatherland and build our country into a rich and powerful country.

The task of the young combatants--the children of our city--in our army is very heavy. Our young combatants must actively develop their past achievements, fight bravely, work enthusiastically, study laboriously, annihilate as many aggressors as possible, produce as much material wealth as possible for society, and progress steadily--and thus be worthy of being cherished children of this heroic city and outstanding combatants of the heroic VPA." [applause] [end recording]

HANOI SHOCK YOUTH 24 JULY MEETING REPORTED

BK260945Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 25 Jul 78 BK

[Report on 24 July "show of force" rally of the Hanoi Shock Youth Force at the Hanoi Municipal Theater square--portion recorded]

[Summary] "Today, at a time when our country is facing new trials and when our 50 million people and combatants are fired with a flaming revolutionary spirit, more than 50,000 Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union members and young people in Hanoi, acting in coordination with the young generation in the rest of the country, participated in a show of force ceremony held by the Hanoi Shock Youth Force for building and defending the homeland."

Early in the evening group after group of youths from all fields of activity flocked to the public square in front of the Hanoi Municipal Theater. The square was aflame with red flags and banners bearing revolutionary slogans. Standing out on a backdrop of a huge national flag inscribed with the words "Nothing is more precious than independence and freedom" was a statue of venerated and beloved President Ho, who seemed to be waving to our youths, urging them to enthusiastically move forward to serve as shock troops at the front of socialist construction and to defend our beloved homeland.

"The ceremony began at 1900. On behalf of the ceremony presidium, Comrade Luong Van Nghia, secretary of the Hanoi municipal Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union committee, read a speech pointing out the seething revolutionary spirit of youths throughout the country who are eagerly participating in the 'three vanguards' movement to exercise collective mastery. Dealing with the current situation in our country, Comrade Luong Van Nghia said that it requires all people, including youth, to stalwartly overcome all obstacles and face all hardships and difficulties in order to fulfill the cause of socialist construction and defend the fatherland. Speaking for 350,000 Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union members and young people in Hanoi, he exposed the betrayal of the Chinese authorities who have undermined Vietnam-China friendship in order to advance their sinister schemes. He also condemned China for helping the reactionary Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique and using it as a tool to sabotage the Vietnamese people's socialist construction and to commit extremely barbaric crimes against our people.

"Comrade Luong Van Nghia happily reported that, heeding the appeal of the youth union Central Committee, within less than 10 days 340,000 youth union members and young people in Hanoi had participated in a political study drive to fully understand the situation in the country and their tasks in the new stage. He also said that in a week's time 300,000 youths had applied to join the shock youth force for building and defending the fatherland.

"Comrade Luong Van Nghia said: Our nation is facing new tests. Imperialism and international reactionaries are nurturing wicked schemes to undermine our peaceful construction. Now more than ever before each youth union member and young person in the capital must fully understand the situation and new tasks, heightening patriotism and the love of socialism. Each must strongly develop revolutionary heroism; the capital youth tradition of 'ready to die for the survival of the fatherland' established in the anti-French war of resistance; the tradition of 'three prepareds' acquired in the recent anti-U.S. struggle, and the tradition of the present 'three vanguards' and 'collective mastery' movements--resolutely marching in the van of the struggle to build and defend the socialist Vietnamese homeland!"

In an atmosphere permeated with revolutionary heroism, Comrade Le Van Luong, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the Hanoi party committee, lit the traditional fire and made a statement pointing out the current revolutionary situation and commending the recent achievements and progress of Hanoi youth. He said:

[Begin recording] "In light of the present situation in our country, the task of building and defending the fatherland is all the more heavy and urgent. These two tasks are the sacred responsibility and duty of each patriotic Vietnamese. The youth must devote all their strength and energy to fulfilling these great tasks.

"The 'three vanguards' and 'collective mastery' movements initiated by the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Central Committee are aimed precisely at organizing and mobilizing youth to fulfill three major obligations in the new stage of the revolution: To engage in productive labor to build socialism; to stand combat-ready and fight in defense of the fatherland; and to study, train, and build a new life and a new type of man.

"Showing a clear understanding of the new situation and the new tasks of our country, youths in the capital have enthusiastically applied to join the various shock youth forces for building and defending the socialist fatherland. The shock youth force is an organization in which we can bring into full play the physical strength and mental powers of youth to fulfill the great tasks of the country while training to be new socialist people and stalwart revolutionary fighters.

"The capital's shock youth movement for building and defending the fatherland must be geared to continuously fulfilling the targets of the three revolutionary movements--the movement of the capital's youth to enthusiastically take the lead and serve as the core force in efforts to overcome all difficulties in production and life, to build the capital, and to successfully fulfill the 1978 state plan and the 1976-1980 5-year plan; the movement to enthusiastically join the armed forces, to fight and stand combat-ready, to actively undergo training, participate in the maintenance of political security and social order, and prepare to go anywhere and to do anything to build the country and defend the socialist fatherland; and the movement to actively engage in cultural study, scientific and technical training, and to cultivate revolutionary qualities with a view to making the greatest contribution to the revolutionary cause, actively participating in the campaign to promote civilized life, to build new-culture families, and to resolutely struggle against negative phenomena in production and social life.

"Bringing into full play the revolutionary creativity of the masses, the youth union should use several diversified, flexible and suitable organizational forms to attract patriotic and socialism-loving youths of all strata and thereby make practical contributions to fulfilling the specific political tasks of each locality and grassroots unit. Through this great revolutionary movement we must train and select members to consolidate the union, increase its combativeness, and to discover outstanding, qualified members to recommend for party membership.

"Dear comrades: This show of force of the Hanoi shock youth force for building and defending the socialist fatherland will certainly stimulate the capital's youth movement to advance vigorously and steadily. The capital's shock youth force should resolutely bring into full play its strength and determination to overcome all difficulties and trials and to successfully fulfill all the specific tasks entrusted by the party and people."

[applause] [end recording]

Comrade Nguyen Tien Phong, secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Central Committee, then presented a union flag to the Hanoi Shock Youth Force. Once again, the municipal theater square resounded with the pledge of Hanoi youth to put absolute trust in the party, to advance the 'three vanguards' and 'collective mastery' movements, and to fight valiantly to defend the capital and the socialist fatherland.

NHAN DAN ENCOURAGES LABOR DISTRIBUTION FOR FULL EMPLOYMENT

BK211227Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 16 Jul 78 BK

[NHAN DAN 17 July editorial: "Provide Jobs for All Laborers"]

[Text] In a socialist system, labor is both an obligation and a right of all citizens. Anyone who can work must; and must be given a job suited to the requirements of national construction and national defense.

Over the past 2 years, because of their efforts in many fields, various localities have provided employment for more than 1.4 million people, thereby contributing to stimulating production, stabilizing the people's lives, strengthening market management, improving social security and, at the same time, changing the pattern of labor distribution in urban areas. In the cities however, notably in newly liberated areas, hundreds of thousands of people remain jobless, there still are too many traders, and the number of people refusing to work or engaging in illegal business is still large. In order to satisfactorily and fully use social labor and to correctly combine labor with natural resources and material and technical bases to create a large amount of wealth for society, we must pay more attention to arranging work for these people.

According to our plan for labor distribution and division of work in the next 3 years we must provide employment for about 4 million people, including 1.5 million city dwellers. We can do this in three ways. First, we can send laborers to new economic areas, including those located in the border regions and on offshore islands, or transfer them from urban centers to the countryside, thus beefing up the local production forces and national defense forces. Second, we can select people qualified for military and labor duty and send them to work in factories, state farms, forestry sites, construction sites, and so forth. Third, we must actively exploit the capacity of each locality for production and for supporting production and the people's lives in order to provide employment for people living in the locality concerned.

Labor distribution--a major task of the revolution--aims not only at insuring employment for all, but also at contributing to the building of new socialist people and at turning jobless and unskilled people into fully employed skilled laborers. Labor distribution is a task closely linked with national and local economic development plans, with the transformation of private industry, trade, arts and handicrafts, with the reorganization of production and perfection of socialist production relationships and with the gradual planning of social labor.

In order to satisfactorily carry out labor distribution each locality must have good knowledge of its work force, natural resources and material and technical bases. It must use this knowledge as a basis for formulating production plans and carrying out labor distribution and division of work. The provision of employment for the jobless in cities and towns must be included and considered as a target of each locality's economic development plan, and all sectors concerned must be given specific tasks in the common effort to achieve this target.

The organization of labor in production must be flexible and can include setups ranging from family and handicraft groups and production teams, production groups and production units to cooperatives, worksites, and so forth.

The people must bring into full play their mastery over their labor force and take the initiative in creating jobs and adopting organizational forms suited to their capabilities and to the plans and strength of their localities. The administration at all levels starting from the grassroots level, must guide and help the people in organizing and managing production and in implementing the various policies aimed at stimulating production.

Labor distribution is a task of great economic, political and social significance. It involves the managerial and working capacity of several sectors and calls for close guidance by party and administrative committees at all levels and by all mass organizations. It also requires a correct combination of various measures--organizational, economic, educational and administrative.

Anyone who is unemployed must be given a job. Anyone who refuses to work must be compelled to work to support himself and serve society. Let all who can work do so in the best possible manner to insure their own happiness and contribute to the building and the defense of the fatherland!

TABLE OF CONTENTS OF TAP CHI CONG SAN ISSUE NO 7

0W241431Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 21 Jul 78 OW

[Text] The following is a review of TAP CHI CONG SAN issue No 7 of 1978:

Editorial: "The Essence of the Chinese Authorities' Anti-Vietnam Actions"--broadcast in a previous program.

Article: "Talent and Creativity: Youth's Source of Strength for Collective Mastery," by Comrade (Vu Quoc Can). The article deals with the basic dialectical relationship between talent and creativity and their role in human life as well as social development, noting that talent and creativity are generally the characteristics of youth. It says: They are part of the nature of youth and, at the same time, are a source of the joy of youth and the means to measure youth's concept of and ability to achieve collective mastery. The article cites shining examples set by our country's youth in developing their talents and creativity while carrying out the revolution and sets forth the responsibilities of youth and the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union in fostering and developing their talents and creativity in order to make worthy contributions to the building and defense of our socialist fatherland.

Article "Advance Toward Reform in General Education," by Comrade Nguyen Thi Binh, education minister. The article analyzes our party's basic viewpoint on revolutionary education: The socialist school is a tool of proletarian dictatorship. The article then points to the function, tasks and role of socialist education, an important component of the ideological and cultural revolution whose objective is to build a new culture and new-type socialist men for our country. The main function of socialist education is to lay the foundation for building these new-type men. The article notes that it is necessary to develop strong points, overcome shortcomings and weaknesses and carry out educational reforms throughout the country in order to achieve the desired results.

Article: "Build the Mechanism [cow cheese] of Socialist Collective Mastery for the Laboring People," by Pham Thanh. The article sets forth and then analyzes our party's theoretical viewpoint on building the mechanism of socialist collective mastery, a system which reflects the essential nature of socialism. It discusses the role and function of the mechanism of collective mastery, the organic relations among the party, laboring people and the state and the basic building principles underlying these relations.

Article: "The New Draft Constitution and the Question of Systematizing the Party's Economic Line," by Van Tap. The article analyzes the economic significance of the new draft constitution for our country and points out that a large part of this constitution deals with basic aspects of our party's economic line: namely, to affirm the economic construction objectives of the party and the objectives of its economic policy, to determine the laboring people's right to collective mastery in the economic field, and to set guidelines for building the material framework for large-scale socialist production and socialist economic management. It also points to the economic significance of the regulations on the citizen's fundamental rights and obligations as specified in the new draft constitution.

Article: "Chemical Products: An Essential Industrial Sector," by Comrade Le Tu, head of the General Department of Chemical Products. The article points to the important role of the chemical industry in the national economy. The article notes: Development of the chemical industry and progress toward large-scale utilization of chemical products to promote the national economy is one of the major guidelines for technical progress. This will have a strong impact on the overall development of the national economy and is an important factor for increasing social labor productivity. The article then reports on the situation in our country's chemical industry and sets guidelines and tasks for developing our chemical industry in the new stage of the revolution as well as specific measures for successfully carrying out these guidelines and tasks.

An article by Comrade Vo Van Dinh, deputy secretary of the Nghia Binh provincial party committee, deals with Nghia Binh's initial experiences in its efforts to achieve sufficient grain to meet the grain demands of its cadres and people and fulfill its grain obligations to the state.

Article: "On the Question of Family Planning," by Comrade Hoang Dinh Cau. The article presents a clear analysis of family planning and points out the necessity of carrying out family planning. The article notes: Proven scientific methods show that man is fully capable of birth control. It then deals with the situation in the implementation of family planning in our country over the past years and sets forth tasks to accelerate the family planning movement throughout our country.

Article in the "Study" section: "Reflections on the Development of the Vietnamese Working Class," by Van Tao. The article deals with the development of the North Vietnamese workers' role as a key force in the building and defense of socialism since the launching of the socialist revolution, particularly since the third party congress.

Article: "Initial Step in Seeking To Understand President Ho's Viewpoints on the New Lifestyle," by Anh Phong. After dealing with the development of the new socialist lifestyle in our country, the article analyzes President Ho's viewpoints on the new lifestyle as well as the relationship between the new lifestyle of collective mastery and that of stressing "diligence, thriftiness, honesty, righteousness, justness and impartiality." The article says: These ideas clearly reflect President Ho's revolutionary thoughts and ethics and combine the most important characteristics of socialist activities and socialist production relations. They represent forms of material and spiritual activities of man in general and of socialist groups that are characteristic of the new system, new economy, new culture and new-type socialist men. The article also deals with President Ho's insistence on perseverance in building a new lifestyle.

Article: "Rapidly Develop Socialist Trading Forces, Fulfill the Tasks of Transforming Capitalist Trade in the Southern Provinces and Municipalities," by Vu Lo. After briefly describing the situation relating to capitalist trade and traders in the southern provinces, the article said: The socialist transformation of capitalist trade is an important part of the socialist revolution.

It consists of three major parts which are closely related: The abolition of capitalist trade, the building and development of socialist trade, and the shifting of bourgeois traders and the majority of small merchants to production. Besides correctly implementing the policy of the party and the state and getting the sympathy and support of the masses, the various sectors and echelons must provide strong leadership and guidance in carrying out well these three parts in order to achieve success in this transformation.

Article in the "Party Activities" section: "A Stitch in Time Saves Nine" by "Nguoi Xay Dung" [The Builder]. The article shows that even minor shortcomings in party activities, if not corrected, can lead to degeneration.

Article: "Cuba is steadily advancing on the path of socialist construction," By Nguyen Minh (Chung). The article notes that under the leadership of the Cuban Communist Party headed by Comrade Fidel Castro with its heroism, thorough revolutionary spirit and firm concept of collective mastery, the Cuban people have successively overcome new trials in the economic field and steadily developed socialist construction. They have also continued to outstandingly fulfill their international obligations and have made new contributions to the revolutionary cause of the world's peoples.

Article: "The Palestinian People's Just Cause Will Certainly Triumph," by Huu Nghi. The article analyzes the balance of power in the Middle East, exposes the evil and deceitful tricks of the United States in this region and cites the achievements of the national liberation movement--with the Palestinian people as a shock force and under the leadership of the PLO--and expresses the confidence that, although the just struggle of the people in this region is experiencing many difficulties, hardships and setbacks, it will certainly be successful.

Article: "On the Trend for Independence, Peace and Neutrality in the Southeast Asian Region," by Van Hien. The article analyzes the three major factors that have influenced the development of the trend for independence, peace and neutrality in Southeast Asia. 1) The relations among the Southeast Asian countries; 2) The relations between the Southeast Asian countries and countries outside that region, and the relations between small and big countries; and 3) The political, economic and social development of the Southeast Asian countries. Of these three, the third factor is of prime importance.

The article notes in conclusion: Only by adopting a policy of independence and sovereignty and mainly relying on one's own strength and, at the same time, expanding and developing bilateral and multilateral international cooperation, can the Southeast Asian countries properly develop their capabilities and contribute to accelerating the trend for independence, peace and neutrality in this region. We should not slacken our vigilance against the new tricks and schemes of the imperialist and expansionist forces regarding Southeast Asia. We firmly believe that the struggle of the revolutionary and progressive forces against the imperialist and international reactionary forces, who harbor ambitions regarding Southeast Asia, will certainly be victorious. The trend for independence, peace and neutrality in Southeast Asia is irreversible.

BRIEFS

CAMBODIAN WAR VICTIMS RESETTLED--Some 30,000 compatriots in Ha Tien district, Kien Giang Province, have been leading a miserable life due to repeated intrusions by the Kampuchean armed forces. Thousands of families are now homeless because of the destructive acts committed by the Kampuchean reactionaries. The Ha Tien district party organization and administration are striving to stabilize the livelihood of the population along the borders. So far, 774 families have been resettled in two new economic areas set up by the district to accommodate the victims of Kampuchean border intrusions. [Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 9 Jul 78 BK]

FURTHER AUSTRALIAN PRESS COMMENT ON U.S.-USSR RELATIONS

OW221510Y Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0710 GMT 21 Jul 78 OW

[From "Australian Editorial Opinion" program]

[Text] The Adelaide ADVERTISER discusses the decision by President Carter of the United States to cancel the sale of a computer to the Soviet Union. The paper says it is clear that the United States' response to the Russian Government's harsh treatment of human rights activists is to be much more than a simple gesture of protest. The paper says that President Carter has decided that words alone are not sufficient to demonstrate America's anger and dismay at the blatant disregarding by the Soviet Union of its obligations to human rights.

The paper says the problem for Mr Carter was to decide on a course of action which managed to avoid either doing too much or too little. The editorial says that the President could have a stronger impact on the Russians by cutting off sporting and cultural links and perhaps even having second thoughts about American participation in the Moscow Olympic Games. But the ADVERTISER concludes that the choice he has made seems appropriate provided it does not lead to a minor trade war.

GOVERNMENT CONFIRMS INDONESIAN INCURSIONS INTO PAPUA-NEW GUINEA

OW221509Y Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 21 Jul 78 OW

[Text] The Australian foreign minister, Mr Peacock, says his government is aware that on rare occasions Indonesians have crossed the border from Irian Jaya into Papua-New Guinea. Speaking in Adelaide he said so far as Australia was concerned it was a matter for Indonesia herself to handle matters within its own border. Australia would hope that if there were such incursions as have occurred occasionally this would be handled by Papua-New Guinea and Indonesia in an amicable, proper way. Mr Peacock said so far as he was aware this was happening with both countries cooperating on the matter. The Australian Government was recently criticized by Papua-New Guinea's opposition leader for allegedly disregarding the Papua-New Guinea border situation.

Concerned Over Incidents

OW241653Y Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 24 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Australia has registered its concern about Indonesian military operations along the border between Irian Jaya and Papua-New Guinea. The government expressed its concern through diplomatic channels but stopped short of making an official complaint. Australian's Canberra correspondent, Duncan Fairweather, says Australia's ambassador to Jakarta, Mr Critchley, raised the matter last Thursday during routine talks with officials at the Indonesian Foreign Ministry.

Mr Critchley told the officials that Australia has a positive and obvious interest in maintaining good relations between Papua-New Guinea and Indonesia and did not want to see that relationship impaired by the border problem. Our correspondent says that while Australia has told Indonesia it is unhappy with events in the border area it does not want to be seen as taking sides. The Australian Government has told Jakarta it hopes Indonesia and Papua-New Guinea will continue to maintain close consultations on all border issues.

Our correspondent says the border issue has also been discussed between the Australian foreign minister, Mr Peacock, and a senior American State Department official specializing in Asia and the Pacific, Mr Holbrooke. He says one point which may have been discussed is Indonesia's use of American-supplied aircraft against Irian Jaya separatists.

Latest reports from the border area today confirmed that an unknown number of Indonesian troops crossed into Papua-New Guinea about 10 days ago and burned houses and food stores in the village of (Sawan). It is not known whether there were any people in the village at the time. It was also confirmed that the inhabitants of another Papua-New Guinean village (New Sacontia) had abandoned their homes, fearing an Indonesian attack.

Somare Views Border Issue

W251615Y Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 25 Jul 78 0W

[Text] Papua-New Guinea's prime minister, Mr Somare, says Indonesia would not give him an assurance that Indonesian troops would not cross into Papua-New Guinea during recent military activity. Speaking in Singapore Mr Somare said he had sought specific assurances from Jakarta on 5 July but the assurances had not been forthcoming. He said that in this type of situation Papua-New Guinea welcomed Australia's expression of concern to Indonesia over its recent military operations along the border between Irian Jaya and Papua-New Guinea.

The prime minister said his government had also expressed concern about the effect the military activity was having on local people on both sides of the border. Mr Somare said that although there had been no deliberate incursion into Papua-New Guinea, there had been several occasions when Indonesian military personnel and--in one case--military aircraft had crossed into Papua-New Guinea. He said he expected to discuss the issue with Singapore's prime minister, Mr Lee Kuan Yew.

COOK ISLANDS GROUP GETS NEW PRIME MINISTER

W251621Y Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 25 Jul 78 0W

[Text] The new prime minister of the Cook Islands group in the South Pacific, Dr Tom Davis, has been sworn in following the unseating of the former leader, Sir Albert Henry. The government led by Sir Albert Henry was unseated following an inquiry into charges of corruption during general elections last March.

The chief justice, Mr Justice Donne, overturned the results of the seats won by Sir Albert Henry and seven other members of the Cook Islands party. In announcing his decision in the Rarotonga Supreme Court, Mr Justice Donne spoke of monumental unlawful conduct by Sir Albert and his party. He said there was ample evidence of corrupt or criminal intention. Mr Justice Donne said he could find no reported instance in Australia, New Zealand or Britain of corruption of the magnitude found in the Cook Islands.

The Supreme Court action followed the hearings of petitions alleging that Sir Albert and his party colleagues had used more than \$300,000 of government money to pay for six charter flights bringing voters from New Zealand for the March general election.

PANGGABEAN DENIES VIOLATING PAPUA-NEW GUINEA TERRITORY

BK250959Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0932 GMT 25 Jul 78 BK

[Text] Jakarta, 25 Jul (AFP)--Acting Foreign Minister Maraden Panggabean today expressed disbelief over a foreign radio report that Indonesian military troops have launched an operation inside Papua New Guinean territory.

Speaking to newsmen at his office, General Panggabean said: "There must have been a mistake if the radio report on the incident was true. Even if it happened then it must have been something unavoidable."

Gen. Panggabean said there was not the slightest intention from Indonesia to violate the territorial integrity of a neighbouring country. "It is impossible if we would be doing something that will create a rift in our very good relations with Papua-New Guinea," he said.

The acting foreign minister who is also minister coordinator for security, defence and political affairs, promised to investigate the foreign report. "If it turned out that we have made a mistake, then we will rectify it," Panggabean said. The minister said border problems everywhere are tricky. He said there is no regular joint border control between Indonesia and Papua-New Guinea like that existing between Indonesia and Malaysia.

Reports Strengthening Relations

BK251421Y Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 25 Jul 78 BK

[Text] Acting Foreign Minister General Maraden Panggabean has said that it is unthinkable that Indonesia would commit any act which might harm its good relations with Papua-New Guinea. On the contrary, he said, Indonesia is further strengthening its relations with that country. As proof, Panggabean noted, agreement was reached recently between the two countries on further strengthening cooperation in the handling of security problems when Foreign Minister Ebia Olewale visited Indonesia.

Minister Panggabean made these remarks in reply to questions posed by newsmen in Jakarta this afternoon. He said that proof of this close cooperation is reflected in Papua-New Guinea's pledge that it will not allow its territory to be used as a base by the Free Papua Movement, which is hostile to Indonesia.

EAST TIMOR REFUGEE ISSUE DISCUSSED WITH AUSTRALIA

BK251600Y Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1500 GMT 25 Jul 78 BK

[Text] Indonesia and Australia began a 2-day meeting at the Foreign Affairs Department in Jakarta today on the problem of the reunification of East Timor refugees.

The acting director general for political affairs of the Foreign Affairs Department, Ali Mursid, who opened the meeting, expressed his hope that the meeting would enable Indonesia and Australia to solve the problem of the reunification of East Timor refugees. He said both sides are aware of the importance of solving the problem based on the view that East Timor is an inseparable part of the Republic of Indonesia. Ali Mursid said that Australia's readiness to discuss the problem is a followup to Australia's recognition of East Timor as a part of Indonesia.

MALAYSIA

COMMENTARY VIEWS VIETNAM'S ZONE OF PEACE CONCEPT

BK251513Y Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0830 GMT 25 Jul 78 BK

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Vietnamese Vice Foreign Minister Phan Hien's declaration yesterday that the situation was now favorable for the establishment of a zone of peace and neutrality is a major step forward on the road to achieving ASEAN's objectives enshrined in the Kuala Lumpur declaration.

While Vietnam has its own proposals for such a zone and differs in certain aspects from the viewpoint of ASEAN, there are also a number of points in Vietnam's proposals which are common with those in the Kuala Lumpur declaration.

Malaysia and the ASEAN nations have never been overrated where the details of the zone of peace, freedom and neutrality is concerned. They knew well enough when the Kuala Lumpur declaration was made that for the concept to be a success, it needed the agreement and cooperation not only of the ASEAN countries and the superpowers, but more importantly the acceptance, agreement and cooperation of all the countries of Southeast Asia.

It must be remembered that the Kuala Lumpur declaration calls for Southeast Asia and not just ASEAN to be the peace zone. This implies right from the beginning the need to negotiate and discuss on equal terms with all the countries of the region first before going further afield.

Some observers, no doubt disappointed for the slow progress toward achieving the concept, have tended to write it off as yet another diplomatic exercise in the drawing up of charters and declarations with no intensive hope of achievement. What they failed to consider was the atmosphere at the time of the declaration, when the Indochinese countries were still being ravaged by a cruel war, when ASEAN cooperation itself was to a certain extent working and in an area where almost every country had differing systems and styles of government, (?fears and prejudices). About the only thing in common to all the countries of the region at that time was the desire to preserve their independence and sovereignty and to develop. The declaration, if one studies it carefully, was so designed as to understate the kind of situation and atmosphere that had to be developed, so that each country within that region could fulfill its destiny without in any way hampering the other.

Even after the Indochinese war was over, there were still fears among the countries of Southeast Asia, with ASEAN the one bright exception. The member nations of ASEAN had by then forged a larger measure of cooperation among each other--cooperation that was and is steadily, if a little unspectacularly growing, not just in the economic, cultural and social fields as stated in ASEAN's charter, but even to a large extent in the field of international affairs.

All these and the quiet but steady process of diplomatic contact between the ASEAN countries and the other nations in Southeast Asia had played a big part in the progress achieved up to now. What is most gratifying now of course is the statement by the Vietnamese vice foreign minister yesterday.

We may recall that as recently as the nonaligned summit in Sri Lanka, Vietnam was extremely suspicious of the zone of peace concept, declaring it a neocolonialist plot.

The change, therefore, is most welcome and encouraging, but it must be remembered that it has been only achieved by patience, diplomatic contacts and explanations; and Malaysia can be happy and proud that its efforts in this direction are showing signs of paying off.

It would be foolish however to be overoptimistic and expect that the zone will come into being in a very short time. There is still many points to be cleared up; and an agreement to be reached, not least of all, is on the question of whether it is a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality, as ASEAN had called it, or a zone of independence, peace and genuine neutrality, as Vietnam has proposed. The discussions on this goes beyond pure semantics, as there are certain differences in the concepts these words embody. There is also a need to find a solution--and this is basically the problem of the Indochinese countries--to settle problems between Cambodia and Vietnam.

All this will take time, but time spent on it will be worthwhile. The atmosphere is right and [words indistinct] expect that there will be faster progress now, especially as the Southeast Asian nations are daily becoming more aware of the fruits that will be theirs with peace, stability and cooperation and the acceptance of each other's sovereignty.

GOVERNMENT SEEKS EXPANDED TRADE WITH EASTERN EUROPE

BK251522Y Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0630 GMT 25 Jul 78 BK

[Text] Malaysia has called on socialist countries in Eastern Europe to step up their promotional drive in the Malaysian market, particularly in goods and equipment which require after-sale service. On its part, Malaysia is continuously exploring the possibility of greater imports from them, especially in machinery and equipment for development projects.

The call was made by the deputy minister of trade and industry, Datuk Lew Sip Hon, when he opened a photographic exhibition entitled "For the Benefit of the People" in Kuala Lumpur today. The exhibition is jointly organized by the embassies of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the GDR, Poland and the Soviet Union.

He said he would be leading a buying and selling trade mission to six European countries next month. The mission was not only to find market outlets for Malaysia's export products but also to investigate into the possibilities of importing a wide range of machinery and equipment. He was confident that the mission would strengthen and expand the two-way trade between Malaysia and the countries concerned.

GENERALES AGREE TO STEP UP THAILAND BORDER OPERATION

***1443Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0636 GMT 25 Jul 78 BK

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, 25 Jul (AFP)--Visiting General Yutthasak Klongtruatruk of Thailand today called on the Chief of Malaysian General Staff Lieut-General Tan Sri Ghazali bin Datuk Mohamed at the Defence Ministry.

They discussed progress of the current joint Thai-Malaysian military border operations "Selamat-Sawatdi," of which General Yutthasak is the overall commander.

It is understood that the two generals agreed to intensify operations against the 3,000-odd communist terrorists, most of whom are entrenched in the jungle-clad Betong salient in south Thailand.

General Yutthasak said that the operations which were mounted in April, with over 1,000 troops from each country and units of the Malaysian police field force, has been very successful. So far eight terrorists had been killed and four others captured or had surrendered.

Eighteen communist jungle camps were discovered and some arms and ammunitions were also found. Besides, four enemy food dumps were destroyed.

General Yutthasak, who is also the commander of the Fifth Division of the Royal Thai Army, arrived here on Sunday for a six-day visit to Malaysia. Yesterday he held (?discussions) with Major General Datuk Abdul Jamil Ahmad, general officer commanding the Second Division, and other senior army officers who are directly involved in the Thai-Malaysian border operations. General Yutthasak will call on Home Affairs Minister Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie on Thursday before returning home.

AFP: LABOR MINISTER LEE DENIES RUMORS OF ARREST

BK210554Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0539 GMT 21 Jul 78 BK

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, 21 Jul (AFP)--Datuk Lee San Choon, the president of the Malaysian Chinese Association (MCA) has denied widespread rumours that he had been placed under house arrest. In an interview with the English daily STRAITS ECHO and banner-headlined by the paper in its front page today, Datuk Lee said: "The truth will prevail eventually". Datuk Lee, who is also the minister of labour and manpower, looked tired at the interview, the paper said. Rumors had been circulating in Malaysia and even in Singapore that the MCA leader had been arrested on alleged corruption.

The rumours which started immediately after the July 8 elections, had many baffled and a number of people believed them to be true since there was no confirmation or denial until last night, the paper said.

The rumours had even affected the share market. Datuk Lee, who had not made any statement after the elections, said: "I have gone through five elections myself. Invariably after every election there are accusations and counter-accusations," he said. He alleged that the rumours were spread by his political enemies. Datuk Lee also denied suggestions that the MCA, one of the major partners in the ruling ten-party National Front coalition, might not participate in the new government because of its poor performance at the elections.

The MCA fielded 28 candidates for Parliament, but only 17 of them were returned, while the other Chinese-based party the opposition Democratic Party (DAP), improved its position from 9 to 16 seats. The DAP had nine seats in the last Parliament, while the MCA had 19.

Datuk Lee said he was naturally disappointed that many of the MCA candidates were defeated in the election. "However, this is not the time to blame anyone but to consolidate and work even harder" he said.

The MCA, which suffered a serious defeat in the 1969 election, refused to participate in the then Alliance Party government of the Malay, Chinese and Indian components.

Meanwhile, it is understood that Prime Minister Datuk Hussein bin Onn is expected to announce the new Cabinet on Monday, after the results of the Sarawak elections are known tomorrow.

KALIMANTAN CP CHIEF GREETS LIBERATION WAR ANNIVERSARY

OW250545Y Voice of the Malayan Revolution [Clandestine] in Mandarin to Malaysia and Singapore 1130 GMT 22 Jul 78 OW

[Text of 25 June letter from (Wen Ming-chuan), Chairman of the Central Committee of the North Kalimantan Communist Party, to the Central Committee of the Malayan Communist Party]

[Text] To the Central Committee of the Malayan Communist Party:

Dear Comrades: Thirty years have elapsed since the people's revolutionary war began under the leadership of the proletariat and with the participation--the broadest in Malayan History--of people of various nationalities. In these 30 years, the Malayan National Liberation Army and revolutionary people, under the leadership of the Malayan Communist Party led by Comrade Chin Peng, have fought hard, heroically and stubbornly against British imperialism and reactionaries at home and abroad, thus making tremendous contributions to the cause of national liberation.

The 30th anniversary of the Malayan people's war against British imperialism and for national liberation is a glorious militant festival. We, the Communist Party and revolutionary people of North Kalimantan, commemorate this festival with pride along with you. We extend the warmest greetings to you, the Malayan National Liberation Army and the indomitable revolutionary people.

It is not accident that the Malayan people's war against British imperialism and for national liberation has triumphantly persisted for 30 years under extremely difficult conditions. This persistence is due to the leadership of the Malayan Communist Party. Armed with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, the Malayan Communist Party is the Central force leading the Malayan revolution forward. Adhering to the principle of integrating the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought with the concrete practice of the Malayan revolution, the Malayan Communist Party has persisted in building a united front on the basis of the worker-peasant alliance and with a view to uniting all revolutionary classes. It has persevered in taking the road of surrounding the cities from the countryside and seizing political power by armed force.

The Malayan Communist Party has always supported the revolutionary struggle in North Kalimantan. Relations between the Malayan Communist Party and the North Kalimantan Communist Party are very close. Since the British-Malayan reactionary ruling clique imposed Malaysia on the people of North Kalimantan, the destinies of the people of the two countries [North Kalimantan and Malaya] have been linked more closely to each other. Now the people of the two countries face their common enemies, and their revolutionary conditions are similar in many respects. We firmly believe the close relations between the Malayan and North Kalimantan communist parties will be further developed and consolidated with each passing day and that they will continue to support each other.

The armed struggle in North Kalimantan has now entered a new period of development. Since 4 March 1974 when a handful of renegades openly bowed and surrendered to the enemy, our party was weathered rigorous tests. Distinguishing sharply between themselves and these renegades, our fine, indomitable party members and daring revolutionary fighters have persisted in the struggle for the past 4 years or so under extremely difficult conditions. They have not only developed our armed forces but also won over comrades who were led astray. In the current revolutionary situation in North Kalimantan, this is a tremendous victory.

The revolutionary wars waged for 30 years in Malaya and for 15 years in North Kalimantan show that oppressed and exploited people will invariably rise up in revolution.

The masses of people play an active part in the revolutionary struggle. This in turn educates and tempers them. They will certainly become stronger and stronger, and our revolutionary forces will surely grow in strength. No reactionary force can put out the raging fires of this revolutionary struggle for the liberation of the people. All reactionary forces will be reduced to ashes in flames such as these.

We believe we can certainly grow from weakness to strength, continue to expand our forces and lead the revolution forward from one victory to another provided our comrades, under the leadership of the North Kalimantan Communist Party, learn how to integrate the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought with the concrete practice of our revolution, follow the party's correct line, fully mobilize the masses, boldly expand our forces and adopt the principle of active defense.

Long live Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought!

Long live the glorious Malayan Communist Party!

Long live the heroic Malayan National Liberation Army!

The Malayan revolutionary armed struggle is sure to triumph!

Long live the fraternal friendship of the North Kalimantan Communist Party and the Malayan Communist Party!

BRIEFS

FILIPINO REFUGEES--Kota Kinabalu, 5 Jul (AFP)--The United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) has granted Sabah 2.5 million dollars (Malaysian) this year to resettle some of the more than 90,000 Filipino refugees in the state. Last year, the UNHCR gave the state 1.5 million dollars for the purpose, its regional representative in Kuala Lumpur, Mr R. Sampatkumar, said here today. Mr Sampatkumar said that two resettlement schemes were being set up at a coastal strip near Kinarut, 14 miles south of here, and on Labuan Island. Over the next few weeks, the UNHCR and the state government hoped to move all of the 4,000 Filipino refugees who had occupied shacks on the seafront in the state capital to the Kinarut settlement. In Labuan, about 1,000 Filipino refugees would be moved to the settlement now being built with funds from the UNHCR. [Excerpt] [Hong Kong AFP in English 1426 GMT 5 Jul 78 BK]

PALM OIL SALE TO USSR--A Malaysian firm has made a breakthrough in selling fully refined palm oil to the Soviet Union. The consignment was valued at about 12 million ringgit. A statement by the firm said that in the past the Soviet Union had bought mainly soybean and coconut oil with occasional lots of crude palm oil. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 18 Jul 78 BK]

KUWAITI ECONOMIC DELEGATION--The visiting six-man Kuwaiti delegation, led by the director of the Kuwaiti Legal Department, Taric Razzouki, held talks with Foreign Ministry officials, led by Secretary General of Foreign Affairs Tan Sri Zakaria bin Haji Mohamed Ali in Kuala Lumpur on 10 July. The Kuwaiti delegation is making a 6-day visit to Malaysia to explore ways and means to strengthen economic relations at all levels between the two countries. Arrangements have been made to enable the Kuwaiti delegation to hold talks with the private sector during their stay. The Kuwaiti officials have been briefed on Malaysian investment incentives, tax policy and banking laws. [Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0830 GMT 10 Jul 78 BK]

SINGAPORE

STRAITS TIMES VIEWS SRV ZONE OF PEACE PROPOSAL

BK260843Y Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 26 Jul 78 p 16 BK

[Editorial: "Not the Same"]

[Text] Vietnam is striving hard to make differences between itself and ASEAN appear narrower than they actually are. The signals started around the time of the ASEAN foreign ministers' meeting in Thailand and they have grown stronger since. The visits by the Vietnamese vice foreign minister, Mr Phan Hien, to Japan, and later to Singapore, now to Malaysia after covering Australia and New Zealand are all in aid of Hanoi's new policy of conciliation.

It is becoming part of the conventional wisdom that Vietnam is veering towards an ostensibly more reasonable line because of its conflicts with China and Kampuchea. This is stating the obvious, but what is not so clear is the meaning of Hanoi's exercise of the Soviet option, after joining Comecon.

The Russians have come out audibly in support of the current Vietnamese thinking of Southeast Asia, just as much as the Chinese have unequivocally condemned it. Peking says Hanoi is playing the stalking horse for Moscow.

In trotting out the amiable Mr Phan Hien the Vietnamese want ASEAN countries to be persuaded of Hanoi's sudden friendship, in particular its proposal for a zone of peace and neutrality. At first blush this may look the same animal as ASEAN's own zone of peace, freedom and neutrality, but in fact it is not. When there was adverse reaction to the term "genuine independence" in Vietnam's original formula, it was quickly dropped, showing how keen Hanoi is to project a facade of commonality.

The Vietnamese concept is woolly, even more so than ASEAN's; they have not defined the details and conditions of their idea, whereas ASEAN, over the years, has worked out a mass of specifics and qualifications on the zone. Would Vietnam accept that China should be a necessary guarantor for the zone, for example? The Malaysians, with whom the Vietnamese are talking on this subject, have also mentioned the need for "nonsubversion" in addition to non-interference. Clearly, a rose by another name may not smell as sweet, especially if it is from Vietnam.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS ON UNITY OF NONALINED MOVEMENT

BK260837Y Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 25 Jul 78 p 12 BK

[Editorial: "Under Strain"]

[Text] The nonalignment movement is alive and growing judging from the number of member countries that have converged on Belgrade for the nonaligned foreign ministers meeting. But all is not necessarily well with it. There are danger signs its unity is under considerable strain as a result of attempts by its more partisan members to infuse the movement with their particular ideological bias. This was blatantly obvious at the last nonaligned summit in Colombo where much of the deliberations and pronouncements that ensued, were, to the dismay of the moderate members, overlaid with highly partisan and Marxist rhetoric. And there is reason to believe there will be repeat attempts by the Cubans to "radicalise" the movement and align it behind its anti-American and pro-Soviet struggle in the Third World, thus introducing a wedge between the so-called progressive and conservative groups in the movement.

Another obvious danger to the movement's unity is the recent increase in the number of armed conflicts and political strifes among the nonaligned countries, and what is worse, their increasing resort to armed intervention in a foreign country--crimes which they themselves have rightly condemned the great powers for in the early days of their movement. In the process, a cardinal principle of nonalignment--peaceful coexistence and noninterference in the domestic affairs of other countries--seems to have been thrown to the winds.

As the foreign minister, Mr S. Rajaratnam, has said, problems concerning conflicts involving nonaligned countries--like those between Ethiopia and Somalia, and Vietnam and Kampuchea--should be resolved in terms of the nonaligned movement and not in terms of what or what ideology should prevail.

In a conference of such a size and nature there will be attempts on the part of some to steal the limelight by playing to the gallery. But hopefully the more sober-minded members can exert their influence and steer the conference to find new directions for economic development which has so far eluded most of the nonaligned countries.

PAPUA-NEW GUINEA PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT REPORTED

BK251519Y Singapore Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 25 Jul 78 BK

[Text] The prime minister of Papua-New Guinea, Mr Michael Somare, this morning visited the Jurong Town Corporation [JTC]. He was received by JTC Chairman Mr (Teh Cheang Wan) who briefed him on Singapore's industrialization program.

The director of the Trade Department, Mr Ridzwan Dzafir, also briefed Mr Somare on the development of Singapore as an international trade center and the pattern of its entrepot trade and domestic market. Mr Ridzwan said there is a possibility for Singapore to import more timber and fish from Papua-New Guinea. He said trade missions to the country had brought back encouraging reports on the trade possibilities between the two countries.

Mr Somare later went to the Jurong hill top, where he planted a (pompon) tree to mark his official visit to the republic. Earlier he toured three factories in Jurong. Mr Somare had lunch with Deputy Prime Minister and Defence Minister Dr Goh Keng Swee at Jurong Country Club.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO HUNGARY--Singapore's ambassador to Hungary, Mr. Joseph Francis Conceicao, has presented his letter of credence to the acting president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, Dr. Rezso Trautmann. Mr. Conceicao, also concurrently Singapore's ambassador to the USSR, Rumania, Bulgaria, Finland and Poland will continue to live in Moscow.

[Text] [Singapore STRAITS TIMES in English 20 Jul 78 p 8 BK]

MARCOS CONFIRMS EXISTENCE OF FOREIGN-BASED ARSON GROUPS

OW232345Y Manila Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 21 Jul 78 OW

[Text] President Marcos confirmed today the existence of a foreign-based syndicate specializing in arson and extortion in the country. The chief executive told a news conference that the government is now in possession of evidence to (?help substantiate this) and that government intelligence units are now pursuing (?links to this information).

The existence of the syndicate was also confirmed in a report to the president by Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile. Earlier, PC [Philippine Constabulary] chief, Major General Fidel Ramos, had reported a total of 901 fires between January and June this year resulting in the death of 70 persons and injuries to 154 others. Forty-four of these fires were found to have been intentional in nature.

PRESIDENT ANNOUNCES NO LOCAL ELECTIONS IN NEAR FUTURE

OW251609Y Manila Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 25 Jul 78 OW

[Text] President Marcos today warned local officials against swerving from the duties to which they have been called. The president issued the warning in a speech before the third national convention of the Local Administration and Development Program Alumni Association of the Philippines at the Manila Hotel's Fiesta Pavilion. In his speech, the president vowed an unrelenting drive against what he called undesirable local leaders.

The president also took the occasion to discount the possibility of holding any local elections in the near future. He said no such elections (?should) be held until after the interim Batasang Pambansa [National Assembly] shall have settled down in its orientation to legislative work.

[Begin Marcos recording] [Words indistinct] Are you going to call elections for the local officials? My answer to that is let the Batasang Pambansa settle down before we even talk about local elections. [applause] But (?don't you think we will not have) local elections. [laughter] We will have local elections, but one of the things that I have learned--at a price--is never try to solve all the problems at the same time. Let us work on the problem that we have now, the creation of a legislative assembly--creation of the legislative branch of our government, the center of power (?for that legislature). [end recording]

DEFENSE MINISTRY REPORTS TERRORISTS RELEASE 100 KIDNAPED WORKERS

OW251555Y Manila FEBC in English 2330 GMT 24 Jul 78 OW

[Text] One hundred workers of a construction firm have been released by terrorists after 16 days in captivity in Malaybalay, Bukidnon. The Ministry of Defense reported that the kidnappers demanded ransom from the construction company although the amount was not specified. However, the government stuck to its policy of not paying ransom to kidnappers and worked out an arrangement with the terrorists for the release of the victims unharmed.

A report received by Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile said there were 103 laborers kidnaped when the terrorists struck the town last 4 July. One was fatally shot when he tried to escape while two others were wounded. It was the biggest kidnaping in the south in terms of number of people abducted.

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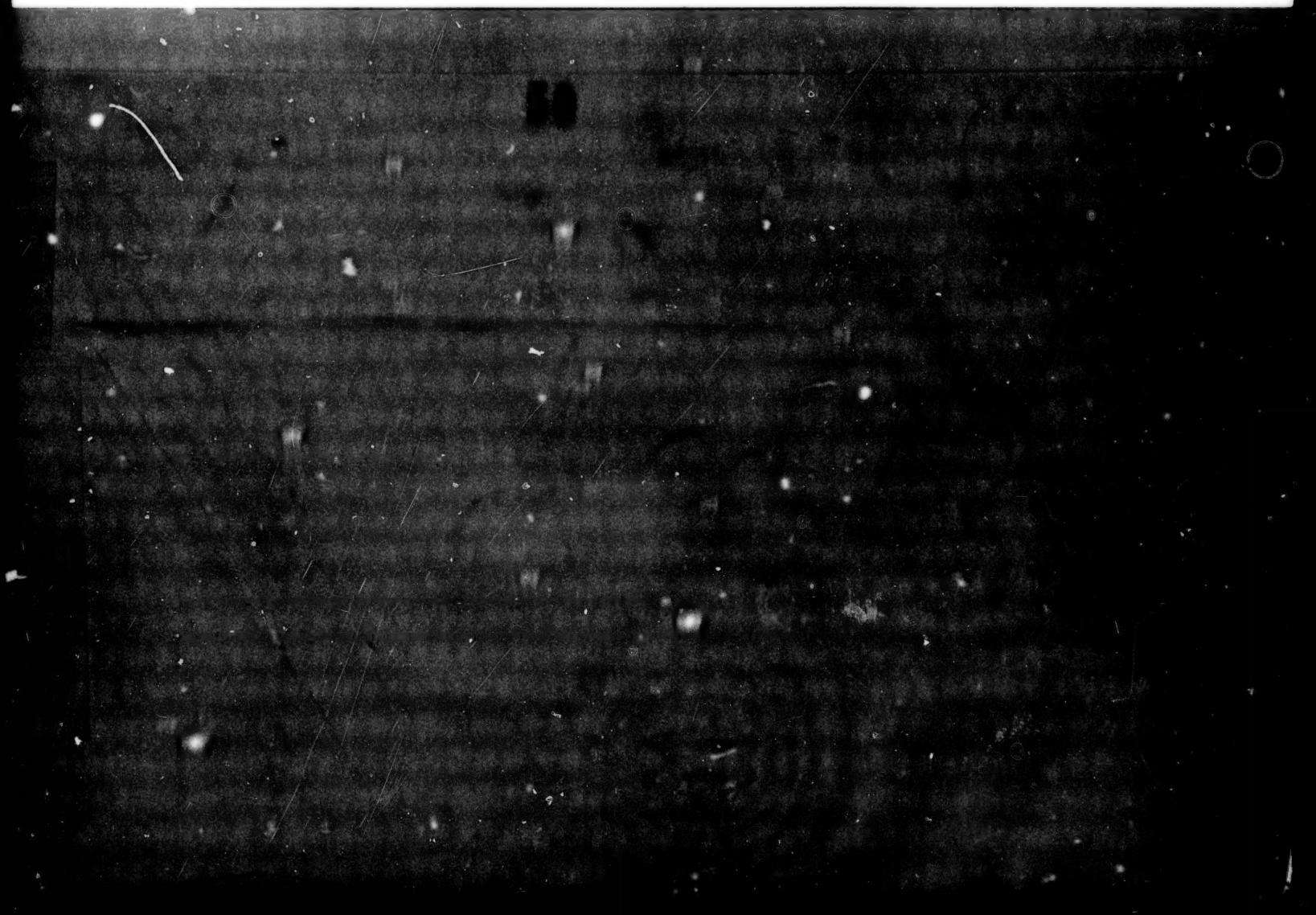
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